

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1389.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The SCHOOL.—On and after Thursday, June 8, PUPILS ARE ADMITTED for the remainder of the present Term at one-half the usual term fee. By order of the Council.
June 2, 1854. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF BRITISH SPECIMENS.—The LIST OF DESIDERATA for 1854 may be obtained on written application.
G. E. DENNES, Secretary.
30, Bedford-street, Strand, April 6, 1854.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLUB in connexion with the BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The Rules for Membership and Distribution may be obtained on written application to J. T. SYMES, Esq., 30, Bedford-street, Strand.

LECTURES ON FORM AND COLOUR in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM, by Dr. LINDLEY.—On ANIMAL FORMS, by T. HUXLEY, Esq. F.R.S.—and on WOOD ENGRAVING, by J. THOMPSON, Esq.—will be given during the Month of June in the Theatre, Marlborough House, Pall Mall. Admission 6d. each Lecture. Tickets to be had at the Department of Science and Art.

THE FINE ARTS PRIZE FUND ASSOCIATION, in connexion with the Exhibitions of the Birmingham Society of Artists, 1854.

President.—The Right Hon. LORD LYTTELTON.
The Birmingham Society of Artists and the Birmingham Society of Artists of the present year.
All Pictures contributed to the Exhibition are eligible for the Prize, but in awarding it a preference will be given to such Pictures as have been painted within the last two years.
The Association reserves to itself the power of withholding the Prize in the event of no Picture of sufficient merit being contributed.
By order of the Committee.
JOHN JAFFRAY, Hon. Secretary.
Birmingham, May 25, 1854.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Rho-square.—Mrs. WAGHOHN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School property transferred, and pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.
For terms apply to Mr. FARRIS, Bookseller, Bernard-street, Southampton.

HARROW SCHOOL.—Under the special sanction of the Head Master.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS are carefully PREPARED for ADMISSION by a master Clergyman, M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, who occupies a spacious mansion and grounds, on a dry soil, and in a peculiarly healthy situation, on the South Coast. References to eminent London physicians. For terms apply to Mr. FARRIS, Bookseller, Bernard-street, Southampton.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, London, 67, Harley-street.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1833, for General Female Education, and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.—EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES will be held during the week ending Saturday, the 1st of July. Ladies desiring examination are requested to send in their names on or before Saturday, the 19th of June. Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the College.
G. G. NICOLAY, Deputy-Chairman.

LESSONS in all branches of MATHEMATICS, as well as in the GERMAN or FRENCH LANGUAGES, either at home or at the Pupil's residence, given by S. MÜLLER, 11, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. Translations undertaken. Schools attended. Terms very moderate.

BELMONT HOUSE, Shrewsbury.—Miss COOKE, Successor to Mrs. PROSSER, receives into her house a LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES, to whom she imparts a superior Education, based on religious principles; a due regard is also paid to the Physical training of her Pupils. The Elements of Mathematics are taught, if required. Miss Cooke has the valuable assistance of a highly-educated Parisian Lady resident in the house. For terms and other particulars apply to Miss Cooke, Belmont House, Shrewsbury. The highest references can be given to the parents of the present Pupils.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION.—A Widow Lady, residing in a healthy and pleasant situation, two miles west of London, RECEIVES A FEW LITTLE BOYS, who are carefully instructed in the various branches required in public and private Grammar Schools. The fee is 10 Guineas per term, and no extras for pupils under eight years of age.—12, Norland-square, Notting-hill.

DENMARK HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near LONDON.
Principal.—Mr. C. P. MASOBY, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

Arrangements will be made for a select number of the Pupils of the above-named School to make periodical visits to the CRYSTAL PALACE at Sydenham, at which, under the direction and with the aid of the Principal, they will have the opportunity of making a regular and careful examination of those portions of its contents best calculated to furnish valuable knowledge, and to stimulate inquiry and thought. The results thus obtained will be brought to bear upon the illustration of regular courses of instruction pursued at home.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY, near COLOGNE.—MARIENBURG HOUSE SCHOOL.—Principal.—Mr. ALFRED BASKERVILLE.—Resident French and German Masters.—The object of this Establishment is to impart a Superior Education, combined with a THOROUGH PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the principal MODERN LANGUAGES. For Prospectus with terms, references, and a View of the Establishment, apply to Mr. J. MITCHELL, Royal Library, Old Broad-street, London; and to Messrs. WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—Dr. SCHMITZ, Director of the Polytechnic and Commercial Schools at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, will be happy to receive a FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN TO BOARD AND EDUCATE. The instructions, which comprise Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. &c., will principally tend to introduce Pupils to all useful Sciences, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and may be modified so as to suit their individual abilities and inclinations or the desires of their parents. As the number of Boarders is to be very limited—not exceeding six, they will be, in every respect, treated as members of the family. For references of the highest order, terms, and other particulars, apply to Mr. H. HENSLER, A. Thornhill-crescent, Thornhill-square, Kensington.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—Dr. WITTENBERG, from Hanover, who has been educated at the University of Göttingen, and is much experienced in tuition, ATTENDS SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES for the STUDY of the GERMAN LANGUAGE and MUSIC. References to Schools and Families of distinction, where he is now instructing, will be given.—Apply, No. 1, Cambridge Villa, Clarendon-road, Notting Hill, Kensington.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION IN LUBECK.
This celebrated Institution, for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in the Mercantile Branches and Foreign Languages, was founded in the year 1830, by Mr. A. B. REY, and is now carried on by Mr. WILLIAM REY. The plan of instruction, also of terms, may be had on application to Mr. WILLIAM REY, Lubeck, Germany.

FRENCH.—Mons. M. DE BEAUVOISIN'S ROOMS, 17, King William-street, City.—Elementary and Conversation Classes. The Terms and the Practical Method. Subscription, 3l. 3s. for twelve months, 2l. 2s. for six months.—Classes for Ladies. Private Lessons. See the Prospectus.

UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE.—COLLEGE OF DIEPPE.—The College of Dieppe, from its organization, occupies a high rank among establishments of a similar class in France. Prospectus may be had of M. Wedlake & Co., 115, Fenchurch-street, City. The Terms and the Practical Method, without any extra whatever, waiving being included. Pupils enter at any part of the year, and are only chargeable from the day of their arrival at the Institution. There are thirty different Professors attached to the College, for French, English, German, Music, Drawing, Mathematics, Literature, Grammar, History, Greek, Latin, Logic, Physics, Chemistry, Architectural and Ornamental Drawing, Geometry, Astronomy, Engineering, &c. &c.
N.B. The Lady of the Principal is a Protestant. The English Professor, a Protestant also, accompanies the English Pupils to the English Chapel every Sunday.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, accustomed to Tuition, is desirous of filling up some unoccupied time by daily or occasional instruction to Adults in the GERMAN and FRENCH LANGUAGES and LITERATURE, or in taking part of the charge of the mental and moral training of the young people of a Family as DAILY GOVERNESS. References of the highest responsibility will be given. Address A. O. Rolands's Library, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, thoroughly conversant with French, English, &c., wishes to make an ENGAGEMENT for his holidays, of seven weeks, in a situation where a part of his time only would be required. He would prefer to meet with a gentleman engaged in literary pursuits. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Herr WILHELM, care of Dr. Altshaus, 2, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED from Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, to 37, Wyndham-street, Bryanston-square, begs to acquaint his friends that his terms for Tuition in the ENGLISH and FRENCH LANGUAGES, at the Schools and Families, Readings, Lectures, &c., may in future be had at the last-mentioned address.

MOOR PARK MEDICAL AND HYDRO-PATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, NEAR FARNHAM, SURREY.—This Institution is NOW OPEN for the RECEPTION OF PATIENTS, under the superintendence of Dr. EDWARD W. LANE, A.M. M.D., Edinburgh.
Dr. Lane may be consulted in London, until further notice, at G. Conduit-street, Regent-street, on Tuesdays and Fridays, between half-past 10 and half-past 12.

LONDON GOSSIP AND THE WAR.—A Gentleman connected with the London Press, and possessing extensive entries, wishes to supply a Provincial Paper with a popular résumé of the Parliamentary, Literary, and War-gossip of the week, including the Gossip of the Exhibitions.
Country or Colonial Editors desirous of adding an attractive feature to their Journal or other publication, will find this worth attention. Address QUENTIN, 98, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

TO GUARDIANS AND WIDOWERS.—A LADY, who has for some years had the entire charge of an Orphan Family of Rank, the management of the Country House, Expatriation, &c., &c., including the education of the ladies into Society, wishes to make a similar engagement. She is well educated, and will be highly recommended. Address J. H., Hatchard's, Piccadilly.

CONGREGATIONAL CHANTING.—TWO LESSONS, illustrative of the adaptation of the Chant to large Congregations, will be given in the Weighhouse Chapel, Fenchurch-hill, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 13 and 19, at Eight o'clock precisely. Admission Free.
The Rev. T. BINNEY will preside.

'THE VICTORY,' with the Body of NELSON ON BOARD, towed into Gibraltar Seven Days after Trafalgar.—The celebrated PICTURE by CLARKSON STANFIELD, Esq. R.A., painted for S. MASON PATE, Esq. M.P., will remain ON VIEW on TUESDAY EVENING, at the Gallery of Art, 21, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, from Ten to Six.—Admission on presentation of Card of Address.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Mr. GILKS, DRAUGHTSMAN, ENGRAVER on WOOD, &c., begs respectfully to announce that he continues to execute all Orders entrusted to his care in the best style with promptness, and a due regard to moderation in charges.—London: 179, Fleet-street.

MR. JOHN CHAPMAN, Publisher and Book-seller, has REMOVED HIS BUSINESS from 143, Strand, to No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, STRAND, whither all Letters and Parcels intended for him must in future be addressed.

TO PUBLISHERS.—CORNISH BROTHERS, 37, New-street, (directly opposite the Great Central Railway Station,) are open to COMMISSIONERS from Publishers for Birmingham and the Midland Counties.

ARTIFICIAL TOURMALINES.—Messrs. HORNE, THORNTHWAITE & WOOD beg to inform the scientific public that they have on sale a large supply of ARTIFICIAL TOURMALINES, manufactured by the Rev. C. Pritchard. This article is quite equal to the finest Tourmalines in its polarizing effects. Price from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each, according to size.—J. HORNE, THORNTHWAITE & WOOD, 125, Newgate-street, London.

A MUSEUM OF MINERALS AND SHELLS, with two Table Cases, 6ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in.; two Counter Cases, with Cupboards, 9ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in.; one wide, and one ditto, 9 feet. The Cases and Cabinets are painted imitation Spanish mahogany, and glazed. The whole is the property of a Gentleman, and would be SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with or without the Minerals and Shells.—Apply to Coates, Sons & Neres, Leamington.

A TROUGHN'TON'S THEODOLITE.—An excellent THEODOLITE, by TROUGHN'TON, FOR SALE, price 3l. Guineas; originally cost 4l. It is in perfect repair and good condition, and but little used. Has a case and stand, and complete for service. Apply, by letter, to Mr. GODDARD, Optician, James Colson, Whitton, near Isleworth, or ten minutes' walk south of Hounslow Railway Station. Trains from Waterloo nearly every hour.

THE STATUE FOUNDRY AND BRONZE WORKS, 106, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.—All Works of Art in the various metals executed at the above Foundry.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Collodion Process.—CAUTION.—Talbot v. Henderson.—His Honour Vice-Chancellor Wood has this day issued an injunction to restrain the defendant from making and selling Photographic Portraits by the above process without the licence of the patentee. Artists and others desirous to practise this branch of the Photographic Art are requested to apply to us. All infringers of the patent rights will be proceeded against.—Price & Bolton, 1, Lincoln's Inn Square, May 26, 1854.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, an excellent BOOKSELLER and STATIONER'S BUSINESS, in a thriving neighbourhood in Liverpool, established seven years. The advertiser can give satisfactory reasons for his disposing of the business, and can recommend the same as an eligible investment for a moderate capital. For particulars apply, by letter only, to K. S., care of Messrs. Jamieson & Sons, Liverpool.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and OTHERS.—Near to Hyde Park.—Mr. PAGE is instructed to SELL the TRADE of a BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, together with a variety of FINE BOOKS, and Reading-room. The premises are attractive, the rent moderate, the returns good, and altogether admirably adapted to parties with about 6000.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Valuer and Auctioneer, 8, Coleman-street.

TO PRINTERS.—Near to Oxford-street.—Mr. PAGE is directed to SELL the TRADE of a LETTER-PRESS PRINTER. The office is furnished with two Iron Presses, and a variety of Type. The advertiser has been in the trade for thirty years, and is well suited to a practical man with limited means.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Valuer to the Trade and Auctioneer, 8, Coleman-street.

TO PRINTERS, PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, and OTHERS.—Mr. PAGE begs to notify that he has several valuable concerns in the before-mentioned TRADES FOR SALE, from 100l. to 5000l. in value.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Valuer to the Trade and Auctioneer, 8, Coleman-street.—Mr. P. of Office from 9 till 12; also, by appointment, till 5, and on Saturdays from 5 till 12.

FOREIGN MAPS AND ATLASES.
WILLIAMS & NORGATE'S CATALOGUE OF FOREIGN MAPS, &c. may be had Gratis; by post, 1 stamp.
14, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

By post, without price,
PAST MOZAMBIQUE.—My New Catalogue.
JOHN TUDING, 209, Strand.

OLD AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.—A CATALOGUE of Second-hand Books, free by post on receipt of address.
A CATALOGUE of Mathematical and Scientific Books, in various Languages, free on receipt of two postage stamps. Address W. B. KELLY, Bookseller, Dublin.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—Just published, gratis, Part XIV. of a CATALOGUE of SECOND-HAND BOOKS, in the various Classes of English Literature, (including numerous choice illustrated Works), in excellent condition, and at very low prices, by W. J. GILFORD, (successor to the late J. DOWLING, 82, Newgate-street, London).

CHEAP FRENCH BOOKS.—WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, charge to Purchasers directly from their FRENCH BOOKS at 25 Per Cent. PER FRANK only, being a reduction of 17 per cent. on the former rate of shillings for francs.—A French Catalogue by post, 3 stamps.

CHEAP GERMAN BOOKS.—WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, charge to direct Purchasers all Books published in Germany at THREE SHILLINGS PER PRUSSIAN THALER only, the exact value of their published price in Germany, without any addition for carriage or duty, for ready money.—Catalogues gratis on application.

DAGUERRETYPE PORTRAITS TAKEN
at Parties' own Residence.—Mr. ELLIOTT, Photographer,
48, Piccadilly.

FIVE POUNDS.—Ladies and Gentlemen may
learn, in one hour, to take Portraits and Landscapes, and
may purchase the necessary Apparatus, for FIVE POUNDS, at
the LONDON SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY, 78, NEWGATE-
STREET.

**INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, 179,
REGENT-STREET.**—Messrs. COCKE & CO. respectfully
solicit the attention of amateurs to the COLLODION, manufac-
tured only by them from the formula of Mr. W. A. Belfrier. This
Collodion is superior to any other, and will not injure by keeping.
Waxed, iodized and albumenized Papers of the first quality; also
Photographic Chemicals of every kind from their own Laboratory.

**INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, 179,
REGENT-STREET.**—Portraits, Copies of Pictures, Sculpture,
&c. taken, and INSTRUCTION in the Art given daily, by
Mr. ARCHIBALD LEWIS COCKE. Photographic Apparatus of
all kinds constantly on Sale.

**MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224,
Regent-street, and 453, West Strand.**—DAGUERRETYPE
MINIATURES, in the highest style of Art, taken daily.—"Mr.
Mayall's portraits represent the high art of the daguerreotype;
they are as superior to the generality of such pictures as a delicate
engraving is to a coarse woodcut."—*Art-Journal*, Nov. 1853.

N.B. An extensive assortment of transparent Photographic
Views of London, Paris, the Louvre, Versailles, &c. for the
Stereoscope and Magic Lantern.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION.

THE EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS,
by the most eminent English and Continental Artists, is OPEN
DAILY from Ten till Five. Free Admission.

A Portrait by Mr. Talbot's Patent Process One Guinea.
Additional Copies (each) Five Shillings.
A Coloured Portrait, highly finished (small size) Three Guineas.
A Coloured Portrait, highly finished (larger size) Five Guineas.

Miniatures, Oil-Paintings, Water-Colour, and Chalk Drawings
Photographed and Coloured in imitation of the Original. Views
of Country Mansions, Churches, &c. taken at a short notice.
Cameras, Lenses, and all the necessary Photographic Apparatus
and Chemicals are supplied, tested and guaranteed.
Gratuitous Instruction is given to Purchasers of Sets of Appa-
ratus.

Photographic Institution, 168, New Bond-street.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS may obtain Tickets
of Insurance against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, for their
Journey, on payment of 1d., 2d., or 3d., by inquiring of the
Booking Clerks at all the principal Railway Stations, when they
take a Railway Ticket. Railway Passengers' Assurance Office,
3, Old Broad-street. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—ASCOT
RACES.—On TUESDAY and THURSDAY, June 13 and
14, SPECIAL TRAINS will run between PADINGTON and
WINDSOR. Omnibuses at moderate and fixed fares, as well as
a large number of Carriages of every description, are provided to
convey passengers between the Windsor Station and the Race-
course. In addition to the Carriages, the following Tickets may
be procured on and after Friday, the 9th of June, at the
Company's Office, 8, King-street, Chancery: 20s. Strand; 30s.
Oxford-street; 6s. Bridge-road, Lambeth; 7s. Regent-street (corner
of Jersey-street); 1s. 6d. Hyde Park Corner. Full particulars of the Trains, &c., are
given in hand-bills, which may be obtained at the Railway Stations, and
the above-named places.

ASCOT RACES.—The Proprietors of the
PADINGTON CONVEYANCE ASSOCIATION beg to
inform the Public that they have arranged for a plentiful SUPPLY
of well-appointed OMNIBUSES, to work from the Windsor Sta-
tion of the Great Western Railway on all the four Race Days,
which will be conveniently put off at any hour, and at a price
on the arrival of the several Trains. Each Omnibus will be con-
spicuously numbered, so that parties may readily recognize in the
Afternoon the vehicle that conveyed them in the Morning. Fares
from Windsor to the Course and the same price.
Tuesday, June 13 3s. 6d. Thursday, June 15 3s. 6d.
Wednesday, June 14 4s. 6d. Friday, June 16 4s. 6d.
N.B. Tickets, with the number of the Omnibuses on them, will
be delivered to passengers at the Windsor Station, and at the Race-
course, and will also be marked "Inside" and "Outside," and passengers
taking outside tickets cannot be allowed to change to the inside,
nor inside passengers to the outside, unless by mutual consent.
Both inside and outside tickets are the same price.

ASCOT RACES.—JOSEPH THUMWOOD,
Contractor to the Great Western Railway for Carriages,
Post Horses, Flys, &c. at the Windsor Station, begs to inform the
Nobility and Gentry that he has provided a large SUPPLY of
superior CARRIAGES and HORSES to be in attendance on the
arrival of the various trains on the Race Days; but to prevent
disappointment, he respectfully requests that an early applica-
tion be made. Orders should be addressed to Joseph Thumwood,
Great Western Railway Station, which will be, also, forwarded to
him by the Superintendent of the Paddington Station, from whom
every information may be obtained.—The charges will be as
follows:—

	Carriage and single.	Carriage and pair.
Tuesday, June 13	3 5 0	4 5 0
Wednesday, " 14	3 5 0	4 5 0
Thursday, " 15	3 5 0	4 5 0
Friday, " 16	3 5 0	4 5 0

510, New Oxford-street, June 10, 1854.

MANY COPIES of each of the FOLLOWING
WORKS are "AT HOME" THIS DAY at MUDIE'S
SELECT LIBRARY.—Ruskin's Lectures on Architecture—
Murchison's Silurian Geology—Black Sea—Lamarck's European
Characters—Atterton by Miss Mitford—A Sketcher's Tour round
the World—Gutzkow's Residence in Armenia—Memoirs of Amelia
Opie, B. H. Haydon, Thomas Moore, J. J. Gurney, &c.—Hooker's
Himalayan Journals—Lady Lee's Widowhood—Fanny and Pre-
judice, by Mrs. Gore—The Americans at Home—Lloyd's Scandi-
navian Adventures—Holke's Russians in Bulgaria—The Pro-
testant Church in Hungary—More World than One—Claude, the
Colporteur—Maurice's Unity of the New Testament—Haxthausen's
Transcaucasia—Bremser's Impressions of America—Chesney's
Ruins—Turkish Campaigns.—The Hosts of the Bosphorus.—
Lavard's Second Visit to Nineveh—Napoleon at St. Helena, &c. &c.
Fresh Copies of all the Best New Works are added as freely as
Subscribers may require them.
Single Subscriptions, Two Guineas per Annum; First-Class
Country Subscription, Two Guineas and upwards, according to
the number of Volumes required.
For Prospectuses apply to CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510, New
Oxford street.

Now ready, gratis and post free,
**A LIST OF NEW WORKS and NEW EDI-
TIONS** recently added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY;
ALSO,
A LIST of SURPLUS COPIES of recent Works withdrawn
from Circulation, and offered to Country Librarians and others,
at greatly reduced prices for cash.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510, New Oxford-street.
IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.
NEW PUBLISHING ARRANGEMENTS.

**HOPE & CO., Publishers, 16, Great Marl-
borough-street, London.** charge Commission for Pub-
lishing Works printed by them until the Author has been re-
fused his original Outlay. They would also state that they print
in the first style greatly under the usual charges, while their Pub-
lishing Arrangements enable them to promote the interest of all
Works entrusted to their charge. Estimates and every particular
furnished gratuitously in course of post.

**JOSEPH LEONARD, AUCTIONEER, BOSTON,
UNITED STATES.**—Consignment of BOOKS, PAINT-
INGS, ENGRAVINGS, or other Property respectfully solicited.
JOSEPH LEONARD.

Sales by Auction.

To Naturalists, Amateur Turners, and others.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION,
at his Great Room, 23, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRI-
DAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, A MISCELLANEOUS ASSEM-
BLAGE of SHELLS, Minerals, Fossils, and other Natural History
Specimens, Books, Prints, Chemicals, Amateur's Work Bench,
Grinding and Polishing Stones, and Effects of DUDLEY
HOUGHTON, Esq., who has disposed of his residence. The Sale
will occupy several days, but few of the objects can be par-
ticularly enumerated in an advertisement. The great feature of the
Sale is the Currier Elizabethan Furniture, including the appointments
for six chambers, with curiously-carved Bedsteads com-
plete, Wardrobes, Dressing-Glasses, Tables, and Chests of Drawers—
a Library Bookcase, a Currier's Design, Writing Tables, and
many high-backed carved Chairs—in the dining-rooms, a set of
old Brierley Tables, Cabinets and Sideboard of elaborate richness,
Couches and Chairs covered with raised Venetian brocade, a
tapestry work—drawing room Furniture in marqueterie, including
a big grand Piano-forte by Broadwood, in marqueterie, Commodore,
Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Noble glasses, Silk and other hangings to
the windows, with carved Cornices—also, a Boudoir Table, Chiral
Glass and Fauteuil formed of coque de perle, of remarkably fine
workmanship, in the taste of the Empire—Turkish and Brussels
Carpeting, Oriental Chintz, and a raised Venetian brocade, of
old Italian Tapestry, a Clarence built by Offord, Wellstead,
London, a Barouche by Sims, Long-acre, a case-bodied Phaeton
for one or two horses, a Brougham, set of Harness, &c.—a small
Steam-Engine of two-horse power, with pumping apparatus—the
Cellar of between 200 and 400 dozen of choice old wine, much of
which has been for many years on the premises, including Port,
Sherry, Brandy, Burgundy, Champagne, Claret, Hock, and Ma-
deira—the Plate is antique, and consists of Apostle Spoons, Forks
and Ladles, a Desert Service, Salt Cellars, Tea Urn, Glazé Jug,
high and dandy Candlesticks, &c. &c. &c.
May be viewed four days (Sundays excepted) prior to the Sale,
by illustrated Catalogues, to admit four persons (2s. 6d. each), to be
returned to purchasers, which may be had of Messrs. Foster,
24, Pall Mall, and at the offices of the Local Presses.

Choice Books of Prints and Works in General Literature,
MS., &c.

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary
Property,** will SELL by AUCTION at their Great Room,
191, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, June 12, and two following days,
a LIBRARY of Valuable and Interesting Books and Choice Books
of all kinds, Picture Galleries, and a profuse stock of hand-
some bound; also, a few interesting Manuscripts—A New Edi-
tion of Strutt's Dictionary of Engraving, prepared for the press by
Capt. Lanchester—Heraldic MS.—some Ancient Drawings and En-
gravings, &c.
Catalogues will be sent on application; if at a distance, on
receipt of four stamps.

Library of the late JOHN HOLMES, Esq., of the British
Museum, Framed Engravings, &c.

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary
Property,** will SELL by AUCTION at their Great Room,
191, Piccadilly, on THURSDAY, June 15, the LIBRARY of the
late JOHN HOLMES, Esq., of the Manuscript Department,
British Museum, consisting of a most valuable and useful Book in
various Classes of Literature, Books of Reference, privately printed
Books, &c.; also several Framed Engravings, including the Popular
Works of Sir D. Wilkie, engraved by Reinbach and Burnett, others
by Sir R. Smith, W. E. Lockhart, Ralph Elphinstone, &c.; Stuart's
Canterbury Pilgrimage, proof and other Engravings, and inclosed
Print Case, &c.
Catalogues may now be had, or will be sent on receipt of two
stamps.

Choice Modern Pictures, Beautiful Drawings, Valuable En-
gravings of a High Class, in the most desirable state, Library
of Modern Works and Books of Prints, the Collection of
E. G. SALLSBURY, Esq.

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary
Property,** will SELL by AUCTION at their Great Room,
191, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, and two following
days, the VALUABLE COLLECTION of WORKS of MODERN
ART of E. G. SALLSBURY, Esq., comprising choice Cabinet
Paintings (many obtained direct from the easels of the artists)
by Herbert, W. E. Lockhart, Launce, Pyle, J. Allen, Samy, &
P. Stone, Herring, T. and J. Danby, and other modern artists;
also, a few Ancient Pictures, many of the beautiful Drawings made
for the engraver's use of the infinite of pictures in the Vatican
Gallery, presenting exact Fac-similes not otherwise attainable of
those charming Works, and some Original Drawings of artists of
eminence—Barrett, Stanfield, &c. The Engravings, mostly artist's
proofs, in the most desirable condition, include the most valuable
of the important Works of Landseer, Salter, Harvey, Taylor,
Herring, Eastlake, Hayter, Webster, Wilkie, &c.
Catalogues will shortly be ready, and will be sent on receipt of four
stamps.

Very Extensive Collection of Engravings, chiefly Portraits,
and Topography.

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary
Property,** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room,
191, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, and three following
days, a VERY EXTENSIVE COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS,
the property of a well-known Collector relinquishing the pursuit;
comprising many thousand portraits of every period and class,
and by artists of the greatest repute; a very extensive assemblage
of Topographical Prints and Drawings, illustrating every English
County, particularly a large collection illustrative of London and its
environs; near 150 Solander and other Portfolios.
Catalogues will be sent on application; if at a distance, on
receipt of four stamps.

Fourteen Days' Sale of the very Important, very Valuable,
very Extensive and Celebrated Collection of Engravings,
formed during the last century by the PRINCE DE PAAR,
of Vienna.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN
WILKINSON,**

AUCTIONEERS of LITERARY PROPERTY and WORKS
Illustrative of ARTS.

Inform the public that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their
House, Wellington-street, Strand, on THURSDAY, July 13, and
thirteen following days,

**THE CELEBRATED COLLECTION OF
ENGRAVINGS,**

Formed during the last century by the PRINCE DE PAAR, of
Vienna, of which an account will be found in Duchesne's "Voyage
d'un Iconophile," the whole forming a very complete series of En-
gravings by the most eminent Masters of the Great Schools, who
flourished during the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and
eighteenth centuries.

The Italian School is particularly rich in the Works of Baldi,
Botticelli, Pollaiuolo, Mocetto, Mantegna, Niccolotto di Modena,
Robetta, M. Antonio and his School; Bonasini, the Carracci, and
other specimens of Italian Etchings; Engravings by Morghen,
Volpato, &c.

In the German School are numerous examples of the Masters of
1466—Martin Schoen, Israel Van Meek, Albert Durer. A numerous
Collection of the Little Masters, unknown Masters, described in
the eighth, ninth, and tenth volumes of Bartsch; an extensive
Collection of Wood Engravings. The Works of Kilian, the Sade
Tem, Kindinger, &c. &c.

The French School is particularly rich in the productions of
Rembrandt, Potter, Berghem, and most of the Masters mentioned
in Vols. 1, 2, 4, and 5 of Bartsch. Engravings by Lucas van Leyden,
Goltzius, &c. &c. The Works of Rubens, Vandyck, and other
Schools.

In the French School are Etchings by Claude, Poussin, Bour-
don, Engravings by the Andrians, Edelinck, Nanteuil, David,
Folli, Van Schuppen, Wille, &c. &c.

The English School comprises the Works of Hogarth, Strange,
Woollett, Sharpe, and the most extensive Collection almost ever
formed of the productions of Bartolozzi, &c.

The Sale will conclude with that of the Books of Engravings,
which comprise many of the Great Galleries.

Catalogues will be ready in a few days.

Theological and Classical Books. Four Days' Sale.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at
his Great Room, 191, Fleet-street, on WEDNESDAY, June
14, and three following days, at half-past 12, an extensive
COLLECTION of BOOKS, chiefly Theological and Classical, com-
prising the Works of the Early Fathers of the Church—Eminent
English Divines—Commentaries and Paraphrases on the Scrip-
tures—Sermons and Tracts, &c., among which are—FOLIO: Cal-
vini Opera Omnia, 9 vols.—8 Hieronymi Opera Omnia, editio
Benedictina, 4 vols.—Beda's History, 3 vols.—Fairfax,
Leath, Arnold, and Whitby's Commentary, vols.—Vetus Testa-
mentum Hebraicum, 4 vols.—Kempis, 2 vols.—Clerici Translatio
Vet. et Nov. Test., 7 vols.—Calani Concordantia Biblicorum, Heb.
et Lat., 4 vols.—QUARTO: Patristica, 10 vols.—Folius
Commentary, by Pittman, 6 vols.—Henry's Bible, 6 vols.—His-
toric Illustrations to the Bible, 180 Plates, OCTAVO, &c. Taylor's
(Bp. Jeremy) Whole Works, revised Edition, 9 vols.—Fairfax,
Leath, Arnold, and Whitby's Commentary, 3 vols.—Mores Catholici;
or, Ages of Faith, 3 vols.—Wall's History of Infant Baptism, by
Cotton, 4 vols.—Neal's History of the Holy Eastern Church, 3
vols.—Historic Ecclesiastical, 9 vols.—Burton's
4 vols.—Baxter's Works, 4 vols.—Jones's (Rev. W.) Works and
Life, 15 vols.—Whewell's Philosophy and History of the Inductive
Sciences, 4 vols.—Hawker's Works, 6 vols.—Romani's
Sermons, 8 vols.—Doddridge's Works, 15 vols.—Collier's (J. P.) Shake-
speare, 3 vols.—Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians, 3 vols.—Wayland's
Eccelesiastical Reminiscences of the United States, 5 plates, 30s.
3s. 6d. A large Collection of Sermons by eminent Church
of England and Nonconformist Divines.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

GIFTS FOR THE MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.

THE PARENT'S ASSISTANT. BY MARIA
EDGEWORTH.—New edition, in one volume, fcap. 3s. 6d.
cloth.—An Edition, with 6 Plates, 3 vols. 15mo. 5s. cloth.

MORAL TALES. BY MARIA EDGEWORTH.
Three Engravings, from Designs by Harvey. Fcap. 5s. cloth.

POPULAR TALES. BY MARIA EDGEWORTH.
Uniform with the above. Fcap. 5s. cloth.

EVENINGS at HOME. Engravings after
Harvey, and Frontispiece by Gilbert. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.

STORIES of OLD DANIEL. Frontispiece
and Vignette. Fcap. 4s. 6d. cloth.

VISIT for a WEEK. BY LUCY PEAOCK.
Frontispiece and Vignette. Royal 15mo. 4s. cloth.

THE SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON. In 1
Volume, unabridged. Notes and Engravings. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.
(Simpkin & Co.)

**THE HISTORY of SANDFORD and MER-
TON.** Ours from Harvey. 15mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

**KEEPER'S TRAVELS in SEARCH of his
MASTER.** Frontispiece and Vignette. Royal 15mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

THE JUVENILE TRAVELLERS; or, a
Tour through Europe, BY PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD. Frontis-
piece. 15mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

SUNDAY SERVICES at HOME, for Young
Children, by different Authors. Edited by the COUNTESS OF
DUCIE. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and other Proprietors.

Now published,
TURKISH GRAMMAR; with DIALOGUES and VOCABULARY. By W. BURCKHARDT BARKER. 1 vol. 18mo. 186 pp. Limp cloth. 4s.
London: Quirk, 16, Castle-street, Leicester-square, London.

Just published, square 8vo. price 5s. 6d.
THE POETS OF GERMANY, consisting of **SELECTIONS** from upwards of Seventy of the most celebrated Poets. With an **ENGLISH POETICAL TRANSLATION** corresponding places.

By ALFRED BASKERVILLE.
67 pages square 8vo. price 5s. 6d.; or cloth gilt, 6s. 6d.
London: Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

NEW WORK BY AUTHOR OF 'FLORENCE SACKVILLE.'
This day is published, elegantly bound in cloth, price 4s.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL BOYS: a Tale
of School-Boy Life.
Admirably adapted to the present season as a Gift-book or School Prize.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Shrewsbury: J. H. Leake.

Just published,
1st vol. 8cp. 8vo. bound in cloth, with Frontispiece, price 3s. 6d.
or in cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.

FEMALE HAPPINESS; or, the Lady's Handbook of Life, with Preface, by the Rev. JOHN EDMUND COX, M.A. F.S.A., Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.
London: William Tegg & Co. 65, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

Just out, French in a Month.—The 36th edition, 3s. 6d. boards,
DE PORQUET'S TRÉSOR, for Turning English into French at Sight; Secrétaires for ditto, 3s. 6d.; Grammar, 3s. 6d.—Phrasology, 2s. 6d.—First Reading Book, 2s. 6d.—Dictionary, 3s.

A List of 40 other Works for Italian, French, and German, by the same Author, may be had.

6 Maps, 66 Illustrations, 520 pages; Third Edition, 21st Thousand; printed for the Railway Companies, parties to the Tourist Ticket System. 3s. 6d. cloth gilt.

IRISH TOURIST'S ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK, 1854.
Bryce, Paternoster-row; M'Glashan, Dublin; G. Phillips & Son, Liverpool.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE FOUR GOSPELS, and the ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, on definite Rules of Translation, and an English version of the same. In Five Parts. By HERMAN HEIMETTER, Author of 'Rules for ascertaining the Sense conveyed in Ancient Greek Manuscripts.'
Craddock & Co. 45, Paternoster-row, London.

In a neat Pocket Volume, bound in cloth limp, price 5s.
B. K. S. PICTURESQUE TOURIST OF IRELAND.

The same may also be had in Four Parts, at 1s. 6d. each, bound in cloth limp.

DUBLIN, and the WICKLOW MOUNTAINS.
KILBARNEY, and the SOUTH OF IRELAND.
THE SHANNON, and WEST OF IRELAND.
BRILFAST, GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, and NORTH OF IRELAND.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

The following New Works are published this Day,

I.
THE RUSSIANS IN BULGARIA and RUMELIA. During the Campaign of the Danube, and the Passage of the Balkan. By BARON VON MOLTKE. With Map and Plans of Shumla, Varna, Silistria, &c. 8vo. 14s.

II.
SILURIA. By SIR RODERICK MURCHISON. With large Coloured Map, 38 Plates, and 200 Woodcuts. 8vo. 30s.

III.
GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. Edited by PETER CUNNINGHAM. The 4th and concluding Volume. 8vo. 7s. 6d. (MURRAY'S BRITISH CLASSICS.)

Also, in June,
THE SEVENTH & CONCLUDING VOLUME OF LORD MAHON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. With an Index to the whole Work. 8vo.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published,
HUNGARY, PAST AND PRESENT;

THE CHIEF PERIODS IN ITS HISTORY FROM THE MAGYAR CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME:

WITH A SKETCH OF
MODERN HUNGARIAN LITERATURE.

BY EMERIC SZABAD,
LATE SECRETARY UNDER THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF 1849.
In crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

Spectator.
"It is a very clear, succinct, and even interesting narrative of the events of Hungarian History."

Allen's Indian Mail.
"Here is just the book that is wanted."

Atlas.
"The volume is a good summary of the leading events of Hungarian history."

Morning Post.
"It is an excellent book, which every one ought to read, and which every reader will."

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

CHEAP ISSUE

OF THE

SELECT WORKS OF DR. CHALMERS.

EDITED BY THE REV. WILLIAM HANNA, LL.D.

In Monthly Parts at 1s.
In Half Volumes—Two each Quarter, at 2s. 6d.; and
In Quarterly Volumes, cloth at 6s.

Part I. and First Half-Volume, commencing with

LECTURES ON THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS,

On 1st July 1854.

Edinburgh: THOMAS CONSTABLE & Co.

London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO. Dublin: J. M'GLASHAN. And all Booksellers.

PARLOUR VOLUME—VOL. 112.

THE HERO OF OUR DAYS.

From the Russian of MICHAEL LERMONTOP.

By THERESA PULSZKY.

* * * * *
MEMOIRS OF A PHYSICIAN, by A. DUMAS. THE STRATFORD SHAKSPEARE, Vol. VI., 2 vols. 3s. (This day.)

ROSA; or, THE BLACK TULIP, by A. DUMAS. 1s.

THE ENGLISH ENVOY AT THE COURT ATTILA: A ROMANCE OF THE DANUBE, by G. P. R. JAMES. 1s. 6d.

Now ready, 1s.
* * * * * Volumes V. and VI., bound together in cloth, 2s.

On July 1st,

OF NICHOLAS, by MISS CORNER. 1s. 6d.

London: THOMAS HODGSON, 13, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price 6s. 6d.
VOL. IV. NEW SERIES, OF
SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE.
Beautifully Illustrated with Twelve splendid Steel Engravings, and elegantly bound in Crimson Cloth, gilt lettered.
Virtue, Hall & Virtue, 25, Paternoster-row.

THE NEW NOVEL BY W. WILKIE COLLINS,
AUTHOR OF 'ANTONIA.'
This day is published, in 3 vols.

H I D E and S E E K.
By W. WILKIE COLLINS,
Author of 'Antonia.'
"Antonia" placed its author in the rank of our greatest writers of romance.—*Times*.
Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. THE JUNE Number is now ready.

Also, the JUNE Number of
AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.
Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

Now ready, post 8vo. cloth boards,
SONGS OF THE PRESENT.
Price 2s.

London: Clarke, Beeton & Co. 145, Fleet-street.

Now ready, the 2nd Edition, price 7s. 6d.

THE THISTLE and the CEDAR OF LEBANON.
By HABEEN RISK ALLAH, EFFENDI.
"One of the most delightful books on the East that we have read."—*Standard*.
James Madden, 8, Leadenhall-street.

Now ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 12s.
ISLAMISM: ITS RISE AND ITS PROGRESS; or, the PRESENT and the PAST CONDITION of the TURKS.

By F. A. NEALE, Author of 'Eight Years in Syria,' &c.
James Madden, 8, Leadenhall-street.

Now ready, demy 8vo. cloth gilt, price 5s.
THE MICROSCOPE: its HISTORY, CONSTRUCTION, and APPLICATIONS. Being a Familiar Introduction to the Use of the Instrument, and the Study of Microscopical Science. Illustrated by upwards of 500 Drawings of Objects. By JABEZ HOFF, M.R.C.S. &c.
London: published at the Office of the National Library, Millard House, Strand; and by W. S. Orr & Co. Amen-corner, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, Vol. I. price 16s. 6d.

MEDIAEVAL POPES, EMPERORS, KINGS, and CRUSADERS; or, Germany, Italy and Palestine from A.D. 1189 to A.D. 1268. By Mrs. WILLIAM BUSE.

"Whoever wishes to enlarge his views of the state of society during the Middle Ages, may turn with advantage to the pages of Mrs. Buse."—*Athenæum*.
"Its historical fidelity, the truth with which the characters it describes are portrayed, unquestionably insure its ultimate adoption as one of the few works having authority that treat of the remote but interesting period to which it particularly adverts."—*New Quarterly Review*.

Hookham & Sons, Old Bond-street.

Just out, expressly for Youths, 3s. 6d.
DE PORQUET'S HISTOIRE DE FRANCE;
Histoire d'Angleterre, 3s. 6d.; ditto English, 3s. 6d.; II Tesoretto, for Turning English into Italian, 3s. 6d.; ditto for German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, 3s. 6d. each.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

NEW NOVEL.
This day, in 1 vol. post 8vo. 2s., to be had at all the Libraries,
TRANSMUTATION; or, the LORD and the LOOT: a Novel. By N. or, the LORD and the LOOT.
Forming the New Volume of Chapman & Hall's Series of Original Works.
London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

CHEAP EDITIONS.
On the 15th inst. in a handsome small 8vo. vol. price 2s.
THE BACHELOR OF THE ALBANY.
By M. W. SAVAGE, Author of 'The Falcon Family,' &c.

Also, just published,
MARY BARTON. By the AUTHOR OF 'RUTH,' &c. Price 2s.

THE BLITHEDALE ROMANCE. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. 2s.
London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

THE WAR AT THE CAUCASUS.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 18s.
TRANSCAUCASIA: SKETCHES OF the NATIONS and RACES between the BLACK SEA and the CASPIAN. By BARON VON HAXTHAUSEN. With Illustrations by C. Griesch, printed in Colours by Leighton.

"We feel the deepest interest in the fate of these gallant Christian nations; and we feel assured that Haxthausen's beautifully illustrated work will, at the present conjuncture, command the minds of readers, and will assist materially in making the character and position of these people better known throughout the country at large."—*New Monthly Mag.*
London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

"ON THE PRODUCTION OF WAXED PAPER NEGATIVES," by JAMES HOW.—Just published in THE CHEMIST, a Monthly Journal of Chemical and Physical Science, Edited by JOHN and CHARLES WATTS. JUNE, price 1s.
London: Samuel Highley, 85, Fleet-street.

Just published, price 1s. 6d. by post 2s.

THE BEARD! WHY HAVE WE CUT IT OFF? An Analysis of the Controversy concerning the Advantages and Disadvantages of the Beard. By DAVID GORDON. Every man is interested in this matter, and should be able to give a full investigation of the whole subject, and be able to conduct the Beard.

Published by Thomas Bosworth, 21, Regent-street, London, and may be had at the Railway Stations and all Bookshops.

Extracted from "THE DAILY NEWS" of May 27th, 1854.

THE NEW RETURN OF NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

FROM time to time, for some years past, the House of Commons has ordered the Stamp Office to place before the world an exact account of how much business each newspaper in England carries on with its subscribers. If the rule should be extended to all the commercial transactions of the empire—if all the grocers, and the farmers, and the cotton-spinners and stockbrokers, had to state how much business they had been able to do from year to year, the information might be vastly amusing to the inquisitive world at large, but the injustice of the system would become so glaring that the custom would quickly come to an end. Let us suppose the "Return" extended to the affairs of Members of Parliament themselves. Let us imagine, for instance, a Parliamentary Paper giving the sums paid as income-tax by the different M.P.'s. What agreeable contrasts we should see, and what lively comparisons might be drawn! The Hudsons, and the Bookers, and the Sibthorps, as a class, would outbalance all to nothing the John Russells, and the Palmerstons, and the Joseph Humes. The latter may do the world's best work, and carry on the intellectual or the *de facto* government of the country, but in the figures against their names they would be weighed down at once by the ponderous capitalised dead weight of the Tory squirearchy, just as the *Times*, with its advertisement-sheet dead-weight, out-figures its more consistent and straightforward contemporaries. But the senators who open other people's books are not likely to exhibit their own. Their inquisitorial *exposés* of private business are reserved for the press alone, and having so limited the scope of their operations, they seem now determined not to be idle.

As we have just said, the returns of the number of stamps issued to the different newspapers used formerly to be ordered every few years; the *exposé* has now assumed a quarterly form, and the first of the new papers has just been published. Before speaking about the figures it offers, we must in justice to ourselves say that we have personally no objection to the issue of the Returns in question—our remarks were merely intended to call attention to the unsoundness of the principle, and the gross partiality of its present exercise. If the world is to be made aware of the apparent income of one class in the community, let the world also know the income of all the rest. If journalists are to be "shown up" for the furtherance of the private purposes of any clique, political or other, in the name of fair play let us also have returns about senators, agriculturists, lawyers, mine-owners, and cotton-spinners. The Returns, so far as the *Daily News* is concerned, show the one gratifying fact that it has established itself in a first-class position on the muster-roll of the Fourth Estate with unparalleled rapidity. The youngest of its daily rivals has been in the field nearly three-fourths of a century. During the last seventy years various attempts have been made to establish London morning papers, but without anything approaching success until 1846, when the *Daily News* was commenced. This youthful member of the London Morning Press has had, of course, to encounter the thousand and one difficulties which ever have, and ever will, beset such undertakings. But it has met them only to defeat them all, and now holds its own manfully, consistently, successfully before the world—profitably to its proprietors, and—it is hoped and believed—profitably also for those liberal principles which it first announced as its creed, and from which it has never swerved. Its position in the Stamp Returns issued after the report of Mr. Milner Gibson's Committee in 1850, showed that the *Daily News*—then the youngest of the daily morning papers by more than sixty years—had in five years beaten its three oldest competitors. Here are the figures in proof:—

	Established,	Stamps issued.
Morning Chronicle	1770	912,547
Morning Post	1772	829,000
Morning Herald	1781	1,139,000
DAILY NEWS	1846	1,152,000

This was making great headway in a short time—headway that excited some public surprise, but perhaps, also, some newspaper jealousy. Attention was officiously called in the House of Commons, by a pseudo-liberal—and in the columns of a local paper by the same friendly influence—to the alleged "fact," that even the *Daily News*, "on which 100,000*l.* is said to have been spent," is suffering (from the pressure of the newspaper stamp). This error, fallen into of course unwittingly, arose from a comparison of the stamps used during an exceptional period of costly experiment when the paper was sold at 2½*d.*, with the numbers required when the journal had taken its just and normal position amongst its rivals, and had ranked itself with them in price also. Advantage was taken of another fallacy also. As in all other commercial transactions of great magnitude, an English daily paper requires more than one year, or even two or three, for the settlement of what the normal average of business may be—what the losses, what the gains. Probably all journals in London sold more extensively, for instance, in 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition, and sold less when a period of slighter interest in public affairs came about. Hence, to take 1851 as the basis of an argument of average circulation must mislead. Looking at the sale of this journal through the eight years of its existence, these inquisitorial stamp papers prove one thing beyond denial, which is, that the *Daily News* has made and held a better place in a given time than has been gained or held by any other London daily paper. For drawing attention to this fact in self-defence we trust we may be pardoned—to our readers who have helped us to our present height we know that we feel most grateful.

And now to conclude the unsought task of speaking of ourselves—we may wind up with a reference to the Quarterly Stamp Returns just issued (Parliamentary Paper, No. 238). Omitting the class paper established by the Victuallers for circulation in their public-houses, and leaving out the *Times* because the return gives a false idea of its circulation by counting all its Supplement stamps into the number given—and so to all appearance vastly swelling its real circulation—the numbers for the last quarter stand thus:—

DAILY NEWS	319,191
Morning Herald	303,000
Morning Post	205,000
Morning Chronicle	162,500
EVENING PAPERS.	
Express (The evening <i>Daily News</i>)	177,133
Globe	175,000
Sun	168,000
Standard	103,000

These figures show an increase of newspaper circulation on the first quarter of 1854 as compared with the last quarter of 1853, as follows:—

DAILY NEWS, increase	52,000
Morning Herald, increase	11,000
Morning Post, increase	250
Morning Chronicle, NO INCREASE, but, on the contrary, a FALLING OFF of 13,000	

Again apologizing for this obtrusion of our private affairs on public notice, we leave the above figures of the Quarterly Return to tell their own story.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Price One Shilling, in fancy boards.
ROUTLEDGE'S GUIDE TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE, the PARK, and GROUNDS at SYDENHAM,
 with Plans of the Courts and Grounds.

"Is a most excellent guide to the various departments of the Exhibition, which we can recommend to the perusal of all who intend to be present at the opening ceremony."—*Morning Post*.
 "An exceedingly interesting book, with plans of the various Courts, and arrows pointing out the course to be taken by visitors desirous of seeing as much as possible in the shortest space of time."—*Sunday Times*.

London: George Routledge & Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

NEW WORK BY THE REV. J. G. WOOD.

In fcap. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. cloth gilt.
SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES OF ANIMAL LIFE. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, Author of the Illustrated Natural History, with Illustrations by Harrison Weir.

"A most appropriate book for a price or present."
 London: George Routledge & Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NOVELS.

Price One Shilling, boards.
PILGRIMS OF THE RHINE. By Bulwer Lytton.

Also, Now Ready, price 1s. 6d. each.

RIENZI. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By Bulwer Lytton.

EUGENE ARAM. By Bulwer Lytton.

PAUL CLIFFORD. By Bulwer Lytton.

PELHAM. By Bulwer Lytton.

"The whole of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Novels will be found in the Railway Library."
 London: George Routledge & Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

ROUTLEDGE'S MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

Eighth Thousand.

Price One Shilling coloured, in case.

ROUTLEDGE'S MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.
 Compiled from the latest German and Austrian Surveys. It includes both the Baltic, Black Sea, and Austria, with Plans of Sebastopol, Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople. Bound in cloth case and fancy cover, with Portraits of Queen Victoria, Emperor Napoleon, and the Sultan.

London: George Routledge & Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

ROUTLEDGE'S NEW CHEAP EDITIONS.

Price One Shilling each.

INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES. From Whit-

worth and Wallis's Report.

MIDSHIPMAN (The). By F. W. Mant.

SCHAMYL and CIRCASSIA. By Mackenzie.

RUSSIA AS IT IS. By J. R. Morell.

TURKEY: PAST AND PRESENT. By J. R. Morell.

MONT BLANC and BACK. By Walter White.

London: George Routledge & Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

ROUTLEDGE'S NEW CHEAP EDITIONS.

Price Eighteen-pence each, fancy boards.

LAMPLIGHTER (The). 32nd Thousand.

SINGLETON FONTENOY. By James Hannay.

RIENZI. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

LAYS DAYS OF POMPEII. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

HOCHELAGA. Edited by Elliot Warburton.

WE ARE ALL LOW PEOPLE THERE, &c. By the

Author of 'Caleb Stukely.'

London: George Routledge & Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

EDITED BY THE AUTHOR OF THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS.

Price 1s. 6d. fancy boards.

HOCHELAGA; OR, ENGLAND IN THE NEW WORLD. Edited by ELIOT WARBURTON.
 A New Edition revised and corrected to the present time.
 London: George Routledge & Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

BY THE AUTHOR OF CALEB STUKELY.

Price 1s. 6d. fancy boards.

WE ARE ALL LOW PEOPLE THERE!
 —THE BANKING HOUSE, &c. By the Author of 'Caleb Stukely.'
 The above originally appeared in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' and are now reprinted by permission.

London: George Routledge & Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

EDITED BY THE REV. R. A. WILLMOTT.

In One Volume, price 5s. cloth gilt.

GRAY, PARNELL, COLLINS, WARTON, and GREEN'S POETICAL WORKS, with a Biographical Notice of each Author, and Notes by the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT. Illustrated by Birket Foster and Edward Corbould. Forming the New Volume of Routledge's Edition of the British Poets.
 London: George Routledge & Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

THE LATEST AND BEST WORK ON THE SEAT OF WAR.

Third Thousand.

In One Volume, price 6s. cloth gilt.

TURKEY, RUSSIA, the BLACK SEA, and CIRCASSIA. By Capt. SPENCER. With numerous Illustrations, and four Coloured Portraits of the Sultan, Schamyl, the Emperor, and a Circassian Lady. With a new Map of Turkey and Circassia.

"A safer guide it would be difficult to find."—*Athenæum*.
 "Will be read with more than ordinary interest."—*John Bull*.
 "Has already obtained great popularity, and it must be every day increased."—*United Service Magazine*.

London: George Routledge & Co. 2, Farringdon-street.

Early in July, in 2 vols. 8vo.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF CHARLES, LORD METCALFE,

LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA, AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

FROM UNPUBLISHED LETTERS AND JOURNALS PRESERVED BY HIS LORDSHIP, HIS FAMILY, AND HIS FRIENDS.

By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE,

Author of 'The History of the War in Afghanistan.'

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

NEW EDITION, with ADDITIONS, (uniform with M. Guizot's 'History of Oliver Cromwell,') in 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION OF 1640 TO THE DEATH OF CHARLES I.

By M. GUIZOT.

The Additions and Corrections made for this New Edition render it the only authorized and correct Edition.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

[Early Next Week.]

MR. BANCROFT'S NEW WORK.

Immediately, in 8vo. 15s.

VOLUME III. OF

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By GEORGE BANCROFT,

Corresponding Member of the French Institute and of the Royal Academy of Berlin.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

NEW POEM BY J. STANYAN BIGG.

This day is published, crown 8vo. price 6s.

NIGHT AND THE SOUL: A DRAMATIC POEM.

By J. STANYAN BIGG.

"The author of 'Night and the Soul' is a genuine poet. He has original genius—prolific fancy—the resources, too, of an ample scholarship—an unbounded command of poetic language—and, above all, a deeply-human, reverent, and pious spirit breathing in his soul. His imagery is remarkable for its boldness and variety. He has exhibited an equal appreciation of the beautiful and the sublime. He has that noble rush of thought and language which is so characteristic of true inspiration. Nowhere out of 'Festus' do we find passages which heave and hurry along with a more genuine affluence than in many of Mr. Bigg's pages. On the future career of such an one there can rest no shadows of uncertainty."
 From a Criticism by George Gilfillan, Author of 'The Bards of the Bible.'

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row.

DE QUINCEY.—SELECTIONS, GRAVE AND GAY.

This day, crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

VOLUME III.

MISCELLANIES: CHIEFLY NARRATIVE.

By THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

CONTENTS.

THE SPANISH MILITARY NUN.

THE LAST DAYS OF KANT.

SYSTEM OF THE HEAVENS, AS REVEALED BY LORD

ROSSE'S TELESCOPES.

JOAN OF ARC.

THE CASISTRY OF ROMAN MRALE.

MODERN SUPERSTITION.

Edinburgh: JAMES HOGG. London: R. GROOMBRIDGE & SONS.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON'S NEW HISTORY.

This day is published, price 15s.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE, FROM THE FALL OF NAPOLEON TO THE ACCESSION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

By SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart. D.C.L.

CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME.

ASIA MINOR, GREECE, TURKEY, in 1821—THE GREEK REVOLUTION, BATTLE OF NAVARINO, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE—THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY, 1827-1829—FRANCE TO THE REVOLUTION OF 1830—DOMESTIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND TO THE MONETARY CRISIS OF 1825, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

I.
VOL. III. of BANCROFT'S HISTORY
of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION. 8vo. 12s. [Immediately.]

II.
LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HENRY BUN-
BURY'S NARRATIVES of PASSAGES in the GREAT
WAR WITH FRANCE, from 1799-1810. 8vo. with Plans. [Immediately.]

III.
A NEW EDITION, REVISED, with
CORRECTIONS, of GUIZOT'S HISTORY of the ENGLISH
REVOLUTION of 1688 to the DEATH of CHARLES I.
3 vols. 8vo. 22s. (uniform with Guizot's 'History of Oliver
Cromwell.' [Immediately.]

IV.
THREE YEARS' CRUISE in the
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES. By R. E. MALONE, Pay-
master R.N. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

V.
LAMARTINE'S MEMOIRS of CELE-
BRATED CHARACTERS. 2 vols. 8vo. 22s.

VI.
HISTORY of the PAPACY, from the
EARLIEST PERIOD to the REFORMATION. By the
Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, Author of 'The Latin and English
Dictionary,' 'The Bampton Lectures,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. [Immediately.]

VII.
CHARLES the SECOND in the CHAN-
NEL ISLANDS. A Contribution to his Biography and to
the History of his Age. Derived chiefly from Original Docu-
ments, English and French. By S. ELLIOTT MOSKINS.
M.D., F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. 22s.

VIII.
THE SECOND EDITION of M. GUI-
ZOT'S HISTORY of OLIVER CROMWELL and the EN-
GLISH COMMONWEALTH. From the Execution of
Charles I. to the Death of Oliver Cromwell. (1649-1658).
3 vols. 8vo. 22s.

IX.
ENGLAND AND RUSSIA ; comprising
the Voyages of John Tradescant the Elder, Sir Hugh Wil-
loughby, Richard Chancellor, Nelson, &c. to the White Sea.
By Dr. HAMEL. 8vo. [Immediately.]

X.
THE THIRD EDITION of the DANU-
BIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—The FRONTIER LANDS of
the CHRISTIAN and the TURK. By a BRITISH RESI-
DENT of TWENTY YEARS in the EAST. 2 vols. 8vo. 22s.

XI.
A NEW and REVISED EDITION of
Mrs. COLIN MACKENZIE'S LIFE in the MISSION, the
CAMP, and the ZENANA. 2 vols. 21s.

XII.
THE THIRD PART of the ONE PRI-
MEVAL LANGUAGE. THE MONUMENTS of ASSYRIA,
BABYLONIA and PERSIA ; with a Key to the Recovery
of the Lost Ten Tribes. By the Rev. CHARLES FORSTER,
M.A. Rector of Stisted. 8vo. 21s.

XIII.
A NEW EDITION of DE SAULCY'S
DISCOVERY of the SITE of the DESTROYED CITIES of
the PLAIN, SODOM and GOMORRAH. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

XIV.
COLONEL FRED. MARKHAM'S
SHOOTING SCENES in the HIMALAYAS, CHINESE
TANTRY, THIBET, LADAC, CASHMERE, &c. 8vo.
With numerous Illustrations. 21s.

XV.
DR. ROBERT LEE'S DIARY—THE
LAST DAYS of the EMPEROR ALEXANDER and the
FIRST DAYS of the EMPEROR NICHOLAS. Post 8vo.
3s. 6d.

XVI.
A NEW EDITION of PROFESSOR
CREASY'S RISE and PROGRESS of the ENGLISH CON-
STITUTION. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

XVII.
MR. LLOYD'S SCANDINAVIAN AD-
VENTURES during a Residence of upwards of Twenty Years.
With some account of the Northern Fauna. 2 vols. royal 8vo.
With upwards of 100 Illustrations. 42s.

XVIII.
A LIBRARY EDITION of LARPENT'S
PRIVATE JOURNAL in the PENINSULA, in the years
1812, 18 and 14. Third Edition. 8vo. 18s.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
(Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

NEW WORKS FOR JUNE.

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF
General SIR W. NOTT, G.C.B.
Commander of the Army of Candahar. 2 vols. 8vo.
with Portrait, 28s.

"We know not a book, after the Wellington Despatches, more
deserving of the study of a young officer."—*Literary Gazette*.
"One of the most interesting records of military life we possess,
and a genuine memorial of one who has acquired a right to be
reckoned among England's greatest men."—*Daily News*.

RECOLLECTIONS of MY MILI-
TARY LIFE. By COLONEL LANDMANN, late of
the Corps of Royal Engineers. 2 vols. 21s.

"Much as has been written of late years about war and Wel-
lington, we know of nothing that contains so striking a picture of
the march and the battle, as seen by an individual, or so close and
homely a sketch of the Great Captain in the outset of the European
career of Sir Arthur Wellesley."—*Spectator*.
"Colonel Landmann's interesting volumes contain many original
anecdotes respecting the late Duke of Wellington, the Mar-
quess of Anglesea, Sir Sidney Smith, Lord Bessard, Sir John
Moore, and other celebrated Officers."—*Messenger*.

The LIFE of MARGUERITE
D'ANGOULEME, Queen of Navarre, Sister of France,
from numerous unpublished sources ; including MS.
Documents in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Archives
du Royaume de France, and the Private
Correspondence of Queen Marguerite with Francis I.,
&c. By Miss FREER. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portraits
engraved by Heath. 21s. (On the 15th instant.)

The AMERICANS at HOME ;
or, BYEWAYS, BACKWOODS, and PRAIRIES.
Edited by the Author of 'SAM SLICK.' 3 vols.

"Sam Slick once more, with a new budget of stories as racy and
characteristic as ever! Very exciting and very powerfully told all
these stories are, and though the author of 'Sam Slick' confesses
to no more than the selection of them from a variety of local publi-
cations, we can scarcely doubt that for the majority of them we are
indebted to his own powerful and prolific pen. In the picturesque
delineation of character, and the felicitous pertriture of national
features, no writer of the present day equals Judge Halliburton ;
and the subjects embraced in the present delightful volumes call
forth, in new and vigorous career, his peculiar powers. 'The
Americans at Home' will not be less popular than any of his pre-
vious works."—*Morning Post*.

THE NEW NOVELS.
MAGDALEN HEPBURN: a
Scottish Story. By the Author of 'MARGARET MAIT-
LAND,' &c. 3 vols. (On Wednesday next.)

EDWARD WILLOUGHBY. By
the Author of 'THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE.' 2 vols.

"This new novel, from the pen of Lady Emily Ponsonby, pre-
sents a lively picture of English Society of the present day. The
characters are all well marked and discriminated."—*Herald*.
"This story, as a picture of human life, is highly interesting and
instructive. The style, like all the previous productions of the
gifted authoress, is graceful, and the work, we feel satisfied, will
meet with numerous readers and admirers."—*Observer*.

AUBREY. By the Author of
'EMILIA WYNDEHAM,' &c. 3 vols.

"This novel is worthy of the author's reputation. The interest
of the story is powerfully kept up."—*Literary Gazette*.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to HENRY
COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NOW ON SALE, THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING
AND IMPORTANT

WORKS ON THE EAST.

A YEAR AMONG the CIRCAS-
SIANS. By J. A. LONGWORTHY, Esq., British Con-
sul in Turkey. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 21s. bound.

TRAVELS IN CIRCASSIA, and a
STEAM VOYAGE DOWN THE DANUBE, from
Vienna to Constantinople and round the Black Sea.
By CAPT. SPENCER. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 15s.
bound.

TRAVELS IN THE WESTERN
CAUCASUS, including a Tour through Turkey, Mol-
davia, Galicia, Silesia, &c. By CAPT. SPENCER.
2 vols. with Illustrations, 15s. bound.

"We earnestly recommend the perusal of this work to every
person who desires to obtain an accurate view of the real state of
these interesting countries, and the monstrous aggressions and
grasping policy of the Muscovites."—*Atlas*.

Also, lately published, a Cheap Edition of
RUSSIA UNDER THE AUTO-
CRAT, NICHOLAS I. By IVAN GOLOVINE. 2 vols.
with Portrait of the Emperor. Price 10s. bound.

Published for H. COLBURN, by his Successors, HURST
& BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

In fcap. 8vo. bound in cloth, price 5s.

Theologia Germanica ;

Which setteth forth many fair Lineaments
of Divine Truth, and saith very lofty
and lovely things touching
a perfect Life.

EDITED BY DR. PFEIFFER FROM THE ONLY
COMPLETE MANUSCRIPT YET KNOWN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY
SUSANNA WINKWORTH.

With a PREFACE by the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of
Eversley, and a LETTER to the Translator by the
CHEVALIER BUISSE, D.D. D.C.L. &c.



2.
The Rev. SYDNEY SMITH'S
WORKS. New Edition, uniform with Mr. Macaulay's Essays in
Volumes for the Pocket. 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 21s.

3.
The ECLIPSE of FAITH ; or, a VISIT
to a RELIGIOUS SCEPTIC. Fifth and cheaper Edition (1854).
Fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

4.
Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH'S MIS-
CELLANEOUS WORKS. New Edition, uniform with Mr.
Macaulay's Essays in Volumes for the Pocket. 3 vols. fcap. 8vo.
price 21s.

5.
KATHARINE ASHTON. By the
Author of Amy Herbert, 'The Experience of Life,' &c. 2 vols.
fcap. 8vo. price 12s.

6.
HISTORY of INDIA under the
HOUSE of TAIMUR (1686 to 1707). By WILLIAM ERSKINE,
Esq. Editor of Memoirs of the Emperor Babur. Vols. I. and II.
8vo. price 32s.

7.
MEMORIALS of the LIFE of AME-
LIA OPIE, selected and arranged from her Letters, Diaries, and
other Manuscripts. By CELILIA LUCY BRIGHTWELL. 8vo.
with Portrait, price 10s. 6d.

8.
MIRACLES and SCIENCE. By
EDWARD STRACHEY, Author of Hebrew Politics in the Times
of Sargon and Sennacherib. Post 8vo. price 3s.

9.
HOMER'S ILIAD, translated almost
literally into the Spenserian Stanza: With Notes. By W. G. T.
BARTER. 8vo. price 15s.

10.
LADY UNA and her QUEENDOM ;
or, Practical and Rational Reform. By the Author of Home
Truths for Home Peace. Fcap. 8vo. price 1s.

11.
The NATIONAL DEBT and HOW
TO PAY IT ; or, the Financial Condition of the Nation con-
sidered: With Remarks on its Hopes, Fears, and Prospects. 8vo.
price 5s.

In a few days,

The LAST of the OLD SQUIRES : A
Sketch. By CEDRIC OLDACRE, Esq. of Sax-Normanbury, for
some time of Christ Church, Oxon. Crown 8vo.

Preparing for Publication,

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WRIT-
INGS of JAMES MONTGOMERY: Including Selections from
his Correspondence and Conversations. By JOHN HOLLAND
and JAMES EVERETT.

In a few days,

A Second Edition of the CHEVALIER
BUNSEN'S Work on HIPPOLYTUS and HIS AGE ; or, the
Beginnings and Prospects of Christianity : Corrected, re-modelled,
and extended to 7 vols. 8vo.

In a few days,

The Second Edition of MATTHEW
ARNOLD'S POEMS. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1884.

REVIEWS

Memorials of the Life of Amelia Opie; selected and arranged from her Letters, Diaries, and other Manuscripts. By Cecilia Lucy Brightwell. Norwich, Fletcher & Alexander; London, Longman & Co.

THE cheerful, kind-hearted, sentimental Mrs. Opie was spared one of woman's most cruel sufferings—when she is a gifted woman—namely, that of having her life's lot cast among those who misunderstand or who maltreat her. She appears to have been as happy in the love of many friends as in the sweet temper which attracted the circle around her. A proof will be found in the record here laid before us; the literary merit of which is not great; but its tone and taste recommend themselves as kindly and appreciating, without exaggeration. The history of female authorship in England, at the close of the eighteenth and the commencement of the nineteenth century, cannot be perfectly written without reference to Miss Brightwell's 'Memorials.'

They tell how Amelia Alderson, the only child of a physician of Norwich, was born in that cathedral town, in November, 1769:—how the early death of her mother, and her own precocious talents and graces, placed her at the head of her father's household when she was only fifteen,—such promotion implying a very different part in society from that taken by the girl who "comes out" by being hurried from ball to ball, with a mother in the background to watch over her interests. Her father was a handsome, lively, sociable man, with ultra-liberal philosophies and sympathies, who gathered clever company about him; and his daughter was qualified to take part in the entertainment of such guests by intellectual readiness as well as by her love of society. She had also early given signs of tastes and propensities which must have imparted an original savour to her conversation. From being a nervous child, afraid of many things (above all, of insane persons), she had been engaged, through her sympathies, to compassionate the latter till their abode became one of her favourite places of resort. When still very young, too, she had become a frequenter of the Assize Courts at Norwich, delighting in the excitement of the trials there. There were other things in Norwich to feed her love of sentiment and romance when Miss Alderson was young. Some benevolent Quakers with whom she was intimate had befriended one Anna Maria Real, who had travelled the world in the attire of a sailor. Here was a tale to rivet a romantic girl!—but the autobiographical fragment which alludes to it goes on to tell how sympathy was destroyed by a visit, in which Miss Alderson found the masculine creature still wearing coat and trousers, "stitching and pulling with most ugly diligence" on a tailor's board, and with more than half a mind (the young Amelia thought) to relieve the curious visitor of her gold watch and smart chain and seals.

Presently, "dancing and the French school" superseded the pleasures of Bedlam and the Assizes. Miss Alderson, too, was endowed with great musical feeling; and though she never became a proficient on any instrument, she learned enough to polish and perfect herself in that expressive style of ballad-singing of which, perhaps, no example is any longer to be found in our scientific days. In her prime, and in her own songs, Miss Alderson is said to have made almost as many persons who heard her weep as the Irish Melodist himself. The songs themselves, about "Orphan Boys," "Poor

Hindoos," and the like, which may be found largely in old music-books, seem to modern eyes too lachrymose and sugared. One of them, however, "Go, youth beloved," with its "Forget-me-not" burden, deserves to be included in any collection of English love-songs; and "Amelia's" verse, it may be recollected, was spun, and the tunes were sung, at a period when lyric art in England was on the ebb,—and when there was little temptation for a vivacious young woman, cherished because of her many pleasant qualities, to turn aside into "the chambers of selection" for the purpose of strengthening and cultivating gifts the charm of which was found to be so great and the reward so immediate.—

"One of her earliest tastes was a love of the drama. * * When not more than eighteen years of age, she wrote a tragedy, entitled 'Adelaide,' which is still extant. It was acted for the amusement of her friends; she herself performing the heroine's part. * * It was probably this taste which early introduced her to an acquaintance with the Kemble family; as she says, in a very early letter to her father, signing herself, 'Euridice.' 'My claim to this name was revived in my mind the other day, by Mr. Kemble coming up to me, saying "Euridice, the woods, Euridice, the floods," &c.'"

A visit to London, in 1794, introduced our heroine to many celebrities, and enabled her, also, to attend "the famous trials of Horne Tooke, Holcroft, and others, for treason, at the Old Bailey." How strange does it now seem to read that her father, to whom she described the scene in lively letters, after reading them to his "confidential friends, thought it prudent to destroy them"! By another of her correspondents, her epistles were preserved:—and from these we get some graphic fragments, describing the celebrities and curiosities of London that attracted the young lady from the east.—

"Mr. J. Boddington and I set off for Town yesterday by way of Islington, that we might pay our first visit to Godwin, at Somers' Town. After a most delightful ride through some of the richest country I ever beheld, we arrived at about one o'clock at the philosopher's house, whom we found with his hair *bien poudré*, and in a pair of new, sharp-toed, red morocco slippers, not to mention his green coat and crimson under-waistcoat. He received me very kindly, but wondered I should think of being out of London;—could I be either amused or instructed at Southgate? How did I pass my time? What were my pursuits? and a great deal more, which frightened my protector, and tried me till at last I told him I had not yet outlived my affections, and that they bound me to the family at Southgate. But was I to acknowledge any other dominion than that of reason?—'but are you sure that my affections in this case are not the result of reason?' He shrugged disbelief, and after debating some time, he told me I was more of the woman than when he saw me last."

Here is yet another picture of Madame de Staël.—

"With this woman of excellent genius and winning manners, I had the pleasure of being acquainted in the year 1813; when, with her daughter, then of the age of sixteen, who afterwards became Duchess de Broglie, and Mr. Rocca, to whom she was then privately married, she was residing for some months in London, when exiled by Napoleon from France. One morning I went to call on her by appointment, accompanied by a friend of mine whom she wished to see on some particular business. Scarcely had that business been concluded, when the servant announced Lord Erskine, who came in with books in his hands, and when he saw me, he cried, 'I am glad to see you here, for I want you to read something for me.' He then gracefully bowed to Madame de Staël and presented the two books to her, containing, he said, his most celebrated speeches; and opening the first volume he turned to the first page, on which he had written a dedication to la Baronne de Staël in English, which he begged me to read to her. 'No,

no, not so,' she exclaimed eagerly, taking the book from me, 'I can read it myself.' Accordingly she began; while I, myself an author, soon felt painful sympathy with poor Lord E.'s feelings; for the writing was, I dare say, difficult for her, a foreigner, to read; and the poor writer's smooth and elegant periods were, in a great measure, deprived of their charm, by their meaning being sometimes stammered out, and, possibly, not entirely understood. However, the lady was flattered with what she did understand, and Lord E. soon recovered the steadiness of his nerves; and taking up the second volume which contained his speeches at the Old Bailey trials in the year 1794, he read some favourite passages to her, and finished by alluding to the evident dislike which the Lord Chief Baron Eyre, who presided at them, entertained for him, and how strongly he proved it during the trial of Horne Tooke, who was the second person tried for his life, and was (like the first person, Thomas Hardy) entirely acquitted. He then related what had passed between himself and the Chief Justice, after the trial was over and the crowd dispersed, and which I, who was present, well remembered having, by accident, overheard. Liking to be near the eloquent man and to hear him speak, I had contrived to get so near as to overhear what passed, and which I thought was too loud, not to be intended to be heard. The judge had, I saw, to repeat what he said; but at length he was answered in a manner which he little expected; for the indignant speaker replied, 'My lord, I am willing to give your lordship such an answer as an aggrieved man of honour like myself is willing to give to the man who has repeatedly insulted him, and I am willing and ready to meet your lordship at any time and place that you may choose to appoint.' 'At this point of his story our hostess cried, 'What! my lord, that was a challenge, n'est ce pas?'—'Yes, ma'am.'—'Well, what did he say?'—'Oh! nothing to the purpose; but I assure you I was irritated into saying what I did.'—'Yes, indeed,—I was behind you, Lord E. (said I), and heard all that passed; and though such things were quite new to me, I felt sure what was said by you amounted to a challenge; but when I told the friends with whom I went home what had passed, they said I was a silly girl and that I was mistaken.' He looked at me with some surprise, and, I fear, with a doubt of my veracity; but I could affirm to the truth of my assertion."

Among other "strongly-pronounced" persons to whom Miss Alderson was attracted during this visit to London, was the author of 'Rights of Woman'; and the following letter from Mary Wollstonecraft is too curious, in the sensitive feeling it displays—conjointly with matter-of-fact and apologetic explanation, in extenuation of her marriage with the philosopher in sharp-toed red morocco slippers and crimson under-waistcoat—to be passed over.—

"Endeavouring, through embarrassment, to turn the conversation from myself last night, I insensibly became too severe in my strictures on the vanity of a certain lady, and my heart smote me when I raised a laugh at her expense. Pray forget it. I have now to tell you that I am very sorry I prevented you from engaging a box for Mrs. Inchbald, whose conduct, I think, has been very rude. She wrote to Mr. Godwin to-day, saying, that, taking it for granted he had forgotten it, she had spoken to another person. 'She would not do so the next time he was married.' Nonsense. I have now to request you to set the matter right. Mrs. Inchbald may still get a box. I beg her pardon for misunderstanding the business, but Mr. G. led me into the error, or I will go to the pit. To have done with disagreeable subjects at once, let me allude to another. I shall be sorry to resign the acquaintance of Mrs. and Mr. F. Twiss, because I respect their characters, and feel grateful for their attention; but my conduct in life must be directed by my own judgment and moral principles: it is my wish that Mr. Godwin should visit and dine out as formerly, and I shall do the same; in short, I still mean to be independent, even to the cultivating sentiments and principles in my children's minds (should I have more,) which he disavows. The wound my unsuspecting heart formerly received is not healed. I found my evenings

solitary, and I wished, while fulfilling the duty of a mother, to have some person with similar pursuits, bound to me by affection; and beside, I earnestly desired to resign a name which seemed to disgrace me. Since I have been unfortunately the object of observation, I have had it in my power, more than once, to marry very advantageously, and of course, should have been courted by those, who at least cannot accuse me of acting an interesting part, though I have not, by dazzling their eyes, rendered them blind to my faults. I am proud perhaps, conscious of my own purity and integrity, and many circumstances in my life have contributed to excite in my bosom an indignant contempt for the forms of a world I should have bade a long good night to, had I not been a mother. Condemned then, to toil my hour out, I wish to live as rationally as I can; had fortune or splendour been my aim in life, they have been within my reach, would I have paid the price. Well, enough of the subject, I do not wish to resume it. Good night! God bless you.

"MARY WOLLSTONECROFT,
"femme GODWIN."

Other affairs of the heart soon began to engage Miss Alderson. Her apparition at an evening party, in a blue robe and "somewhat coquettish" bonnet, with three white feathers, was fatal to "the Cornish wonder"—as Opie, the painter, was called. Being smitten, he spoke out like a man, and the Lady replied like a woman, by bidding him wait till as much love came as she should choose to be married on—and then by not cruelly protracting the time of probation. The painter and the poetess were made one in 1798; and for some years of their wedded life such circumspection and economy were necessary as compelled the Lady to turn her talents to account. By entries in her letters, it appears that she had tried the theatre, though not successfully. In 1801 Mrs. Opie published the 'Father and Daughter,'—"her first acknowledged publication," adds Miss Brightwell. This, perhaps, has been the most widely popular of Mrs. Opie's novels; and her biographer should have told, as a tribute which must have been especially agreeable to its musical and sentimental author, that it was taken as a ground-work for one of the most popular Italian operas of its time—the 'Agnese' of Paer.

That with Mrs. Opie "musical" did not mean "melancholy," we will prove, by giving another fragment from one of her letters,—which it is amusing to read with reference to the passages from Haydon's 'Diary,' in which Northcote and Opie are set down. Writing to invite a female friend up to London,—after counselling her to come in mourning, because "there seems to be a rot among royalty," and "one of our great grandmothers is dead, but which I do not know,"—Mrs. Opie goes on merrily as follows:—

"Heigho, I am very stupid to-night, so my ideas do not come *coulamment*; so for want of something better to say, I will tell you a characteristic anecdote of Mr. Northcote. Mr. Opie, and he, and Sir Francis Bourgeois (the landscape painter) dined at Sir William Elford's the other day, and met there a Colonel Elford. After dinner some disputatious conversation took place, in which my husband and Mr. N. took a principal part; after some time, the Colonel said, in a low voice to Sir Francis, 'Painters are queer fellows; how oddly they converse. One knows not what to make of them; how oddly these men run on!' Sir Francis assented, and consoled himself as well as he could, for being so little eminent as not to be known to be a painter himself. After tea, he took an opportunity of telling this story to Northcote; who, starting back with a face of horror, exclaimed, 'Gude G.—! then he took you for a gentleman!' I dare say he did not sleep that night. My husband says very truly and admirably of this queer little being, that his mind resembles an old family mansion, in which some of the apartments are furnished and in good repair, while the major part are empty or full of rubbish. * * * (Enter Mr.

Northcote!) (Sunday.) I have nothing to tell you in consequence of the little man's visit, except a fresh proof of the care he takes of his little health. I had some cheese toasted and brought up. 'Gude G.—! how unwholesome, one piece if you please, and no more.' Presently after, he says, 'Bless me, Mrs. Opie! eating still? how much have you ventured to eat?'—'Two pieces.'—'Oh, then so will I, I'll venture to eat two pieces too.' As a proof of his politeness, I will tell you that on my saying Sir Roger L'Estrange was a Norfolk man, he exclaimed, 'A Norfolk man! could anything good or great come out of Norfolk?'"

Shortly after this, the Opies visited Paris,—and some of the Lady's sketches and impressions, published many years later in *Tait's Magazine*, are here given. As a delineator, she showed more gaiety of colour than such discrimination of marking traits and characteristics as bring the men and women in Madame d'Arblay's diaries before us. Possibly, her powers and their limits could not be stated with a more courteous and epigrammatic neatness than in the following note from Sydney Smith, returning some MSS. of hers,—which of its kind is a model.—

"Dear Mrs. Opie,—I have read your manuscripts, upon the whole, with great satisfaction; two or three I have advised you to suppress; two or three to correct and polish; and upon many I have bestowed a praise, which, I hope, for your sake, is as enlightened, as it is warm and sincere. Tenderness is your forte, and carelessness your fault. Direct me how to dispose of your MS., and believe me,

"Ever yours most truly, S. SMITH."

The death of Opie in 1807 was followed by his widow's return to Norwich. For awhile her commerce with the gay and great world was interrupted, and her time and thoughts were chiefly given to quiet literary labours; such as the publication of her deceased husband's 'Lectures,' with her memoir of him. At no distant period, however, she resumed her relations with London by coming up to the metropolis once a year,—and a reminiscence or two of the odd figures she met in "Vanity Fair" may be extracted. The scene of the following interview was Lady Elizabeth Whitbread's house in Dover Street; the time was the spring of 1810.—

"Sheridan did not arrive till late, and when some of the company, who yet remained, were seated at the supper tables, to which he immediately repaired. Soon after, my attention was forcibly arrested by his deep sonorous voice, exerted in questioning, as if with a view to cross-examination, a very handsome youth in a Greek dress, and who was by birth also a Greek, according to his own showing. This young man was much in request in certain circles; and his right to be there, and to be acknowledged as what he declared himself to be, would probably not have been questioned, had he not chosen to wear this very peculiar and becoming dress. As soon as I found what was going on, I went and stood by Sheridan's elbow, and was amused by the extraordinary questions by which he sought to discover the reality of the youth's pretensions. I could not but feel for a youthful foreigner, exposed to such an ordeal, inflicted by such a man, but he seemed to bear it unmoved. At last, Sheridan turned round to us who stood behind him, and said, 'A quack, nothing but a quack,'—adding what I shall not. Two years afterwards, I saw a young Greek of the same name at another party, with whom I overheard Lord Byron talking with great fluency, in what I was told was modern Greek. The tones of Lord B.'s voice were always so fascinating, that I could not help attending to them; and when I turned round to see with whom he was conversing, I thought I saw the same face and person in an English garb, whom I had seen in 1810, set off with a beautiful turban and a crimson robe; but I was told this was a brother of that youth, and I never afterwards had an opportunity of ascertaining with accuracy, whether it was the same person or not; yet I wished to do so, in order to establish the truth or falsehood of the charge of quackery which I had heard."

In 1814 we find the lively Lady in full chase of the Emperor of Russia; not to be behind her countrywomen in following the fashion. Those who love comparisons will find amusement in again comparing the following sprightly description of Mrs. Opie's Czar-chase with Madame d'Arblay's more stilted, but more graphic, account of her presentation to the French royalties in England, under the auspices of the beautiful and daring Mrs. Crewe.—

"11th June, 1814.

"The other morning Mrs. L. M. took me and Margaret out in her carriage, and I persuaded her to drive opposite the Pulteney Hotel; but other and heavier carriages obstructed our view; so I borrowed the servant, and said, 'I will try to get on the steps, and if I succeed, I will send back for you.' Accordingly, off I set, and was told by the constables I must not stand on the steps; however, the men's hearts relenting, they told me, if I ran up and made friends with the porter, perhaps I should get into the hall. I took the hint, and opening the door, I accosted Cerberus, who told me admission was impossible, but, *tout en me grondant, il avoit la bonté d'accepter une pièce de trois chelins, que je lui mis dans la main, et il me permit d'entrer*. There I found about ten ladies, one of whom, whose face I know as well as my own, came up to me and said, 'I'm sure Mrs. Opie you would be welcome to be here,' and seating herself by me, proceeded to discuss divers important matters, *en attendant* the return of the Emperor from Carlton House. At length he arrived, and we formed a line for him to pass through. He was dressed in a scarlet uniform (ours), and wore our blue ribband. His head is bald, his hair light, complexion is blond and beautiful, his eyes blue, his nose flatish, with a funny little button end to it; his mouth very small, and his lips thin. His chest and shoulders are broad, and finely formed, his manner graceful and dignified, and his countenance pleasing; and he is the Emperor of all the Russias, therefore, he is handsome, delightful, and so forth. I said that we formed a *line*, and I, simple soul, meant to *keep* it, but not so my companions; for they all closed round him, and one took one hand, one the other, and really I did not know how far they meant to presume; for my part, I dared not, for some time, even think of touching him, but 'evil communications corrupt good manners,' and at last, when he was nearly past, I grasped his wrist, but the grasp would not have crushed a fly. The lady who knew me, said to me, when he was past, 'what a soft hand he has.' Lord Yarmouth, who was with him, came afterwards, and talked with that lady. What a fright he is! * * * This morning, by a little past eight we were at the Pulteney hotel, and in the hall. By ten the hall was very full, so I placed my young companion on a table, and we had a good view of the Emperor and his sister, who came in arm-in-arm, and extended their hands graciously on either side; neither Margaret, however, nor I had resolution enough to take them; but two young women pressed forward, one on her knee, and *kissed his hand*, which he drew back as if shocked or ashamed, and I am sure I was, for I did not recognize my countrywomen in such forwardness. M. touched his arm, and I tried to touch the Duchess's hand, but had no chance of success. She is very like him, but plain; her nose plainer than his, and though as fair, she has not his colour, but a beauty would have been disguised by such dress; an immense leghorn gipsy hat, with white feathers; but they say her manners are most captivating. Ask Joseph J. Gurney what he thinks. To-day I dine at Lady Cork's in the evening. Adieu."

Can anything be more *naïf*, or odd, than the sandwich of "Joseph J. Gurney" and "Lady Cork," which closes the last letter? But of such contrasts, not to say contradictions, was Mrs. Opie made up. Years after the above was penned, when its writer had doffed her gay feathers, put on plain "Amelia,"—and selected "Joseph J." as her Bishop,—it was our fortune to hear her "sparkling away" in a London drawing-room, as ecstatic in her raptures over "Count Zichy's turquoises," as if she were not at the very moment of ecstasy clad in the "anti-

pomp-a- Friends. of her g bring in of a not Cork.—

"Lord the prof got Lord for my s should h

which w seen. A thor of m (Amabel) Spurzhei

Lady Ca Comber her siste doing he in three I

was exp for Grey tended b came in s sation, w

had been and Lord preparati as to mal them. s

land's sis interest w intelligen lastly the I am wr

they said to have b the glori witnesses

—first or tion was how to be suppose, s

'See,' said to ascerta 'it teache added, 't

was, and voices on ing, tho princess, I shall in

princess I did not k for fancy pany had

when, to prepared acting a went out poker and they dug

and then orage. s Caroline Pole and tiful Prin

saying s ever we r a violent and we a at last!

out.—G Caroline In the m the Briti

ance on t &c., and hands a the great some mo

vants for poor Lor rather sil and Lady The e the end

pomp-and-vanity" livery of the Society of Friends. We must give yet another glimpse of her gay days and gay doings, that we may bring in a strange Lady disguised—at the house of a not less strange Lady—the aforesaid Lady Cork.—

"Lord Erskine and I went away to Lady Cork's," the Professor was tired and would not go, though I got Lord E. to offer to take him. Had it not been for my sacred vow, never to break an engagement, I should have gone to the opera to see the royalties, which was, I hear, the finest sight of the sort ever seen. At Lady C.'s I found Mrs. Harvey (the author of many novels, and latterly the excellent one of *Amabel*), James Smith, the Boddingtons, Professor Spurzheim, Monk Lewis, Horace Twiss, Lord and Lady Carysfort, Lord Limerick, Miss White, Lord Combermere and his betrothed, Miss Greville and her sister, Lady Caroline Lamb, just as ever, and doing her possibiles to amuse this very small party, in three large rooms, thrown open for Blucher, who was expected; but the opera had spoiled the party, for Greys, Lansdownes, and Whitbreads, had intended being there. Past midnight, however, some came in from the opera, and broke up our conversation, which had been pleasant; for Lady Carysfort had been very entertaining with accounts of Berlin, and Lord Limerick very eloquent in describing the preparations for White's ball, so vast and so elegant as to make me very curious, because I shall not see them. * * On the entrance of Miss Fox (Lord Holland's sister) and Miss Vernon, a new subject of interest was started; for they brought the astonishing intelligence, that the emperor, and the king, and lastly the regent, had bowed to the princess! No, I am wrong—Some one else asserted the fact, and they said it was *equivocal*, or that he might be said to have bowed either to the pit or the princess. Oh! the glorious uncertainty of reports, even from eyewitnesses! Well, there we were, all on the *qui vive*—first one came in, then another, and the first question was—'Well, what do you say? Did the prince bow to the pit, or the princess?' and, as you may suppose, no two persons gave the same statement. 'See,' said I, to Lady C. Lamb, 'how difficult it is to ascertain the truth!'—'Aye, indeed,' she replied, 'it teaches us to receive all reports doubtfully;' she added, 'still the historian will describe this as it really was, and he will be overruled by the majority of voices on the subject.'—'If that be the way of judging,' thought I, 'then the prince *did* bow to the princess, for the majority were in favour of it.' But I shall insert here, though not in its turn, that the princess herself told S. Smith, who told me, that he did not bow to her, nor was there any strong ground for fancying it. To resume my narration—the company had begun to disperse, and no Blucher came, when, to keep up Lady Cork's spirits, Lady C. L. prepared to act a proverb, but it ended in their acting a word, and she, Lady Cork, and Miss White, went out of the room, and came back, digging with poker and tongs—to be brief, the word was *orage*—they dug for *or*, and they acted a passion for *rage*, and then they acted a storm for the whole word, *orage*. Still, the old general came not, and Lady Caroline disappeared; but previously, Mrs. Wellesley Pole and her daughter had arrived, bringing a beautiful Prince—Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg; but saying she feared Blucher would not come—however we now heard a distant, then a near, hurra! and a violent knocking at the door. The hurras increased, and we all jumped up, exclaiming, 'There's Blucher at last!' and the door opened, the servant calling out—'General Blucher!'—on which, in strutted Lady Caroline Lamb, in a cocked hat and a great coat!! In the meanwhile Lord Hardwick had arrived from the British Gallery, where he had been in attendance on the Princess Charlotte, the Grand Duchess, &c., and to him Lady Caroline went, with clasped hands and lifted eyes, saying she was come to ask the greatest favour—it was that he would give her some money. 'What for?'—'Oh! to pay the servants for that *pretty hurra*, they did it so well!' So poor Lord H. gave her a dollar,—looking, I thought, rather silly at having his pockets so gracefully picked; and Lady C. ran down stairs delighted."

The above extract is lively enough,—and, till the end of the chapter which contains it, we

find ourselves in a whirl of good company:—Mackintosh,—Mrs. Siddons,—Baron von Humboldt, who called her "Mademoiselle Opie,"—Payne Knight,—James Smith, singing funny songs, and repeating epigrams and *bons-mots* "all the way to Fulham,"—the Solicitor General in Bloomsbury Square,—and "old Albinia of Buckinghamshire," to requite whose kindness to Mrs. Opie when she sang for the Prince, the singer consented to appear at Lady Albinia's masquerade breakfast *en masque*,—and the ball to the Duke of Wellington, for which the ticket cost 4*l.* 7*s.*, and the dress was to be full, without a train, "with high feathers," "and with a pink calico domino, made long to give me height." But our readers may be well by this time out of breath,—and will not be displeased, we apprehend, if we reserve a few more anecdotes and extracts—with glimpses of our authoress after Joseph John Gurney had carried it *versus* Lady Cork—for another notice.

More Worlds than One, the Creed of the Philosopher and the Hope of the Christian. By Sir David Brewster. Murray.

Is our earth the centre of the universe? Is it, of all the myriad globes that shine in space, the only seat of intellectual and moral beings? These are old questions, and they are not likely to be set at rest in our day and generation. The idea that the universe exists for us alone, is not only ancient, it is also natural. As every man fancies himself the centre of a world, so is he apt to believe that the world of which he is centre is the centre of a universe. Deep in the heart, immovable as an instinct, is the thought.

Seas roll to waft me, suns to light me rise,
My footstool earth, my canopy the skies.

It is only when instinct is enlightened, and when pride is humbled by larger knowledge, that doubts arise. When men look out from their little world, as from a balcony, into the universe which night uncovers to their eyes—when they perceive that the great earth on which we fight our battles, and bear our sorrows, and enjoy our triumphs—is one of the least even in our own little group of worlds, and that the starry spheres extend and multiply beyond the power of fancy to conceive or science to express, making the earth appear of less importance in the general scheme of creation than is a single grain of sand to the shores which envelope and withstand the sea—it is impossible not to avoid some misgiving or to distrust the strongest instincts and the most respectable traditions.

It is a point, however, on which it is not easy to obtain exact knowledge. That myriads of worlds, large and luminous at least, do not exist in pure waste, may be taken for granted. That they exist merely to light the earth—to beautify its skies—to excite human curiosity—it would be absurd to imagine. Yet our knowledge, such as it is, does not lead directly to conviction that these planetary and starry worlds are the homes of intellectual beings. Even those celestial bodies which are nearest to the earth are demonstrably unfit for the residence of human beings. Some of them have no water, some no atmospheres. In one the human body would be burnt into vapour, in another it would be frozen into ice in a single moment. If intelligent beings exist in these planets and their satellites, it is improbable therefore that they resemble human beings—that they have bodies like ours, composed of solids and fluids, asking food, drink and air as the conditions of existence.

This objection does not exhaust the argument. It is easy to conceive of beings which have organizations different from our own—beings more spiritual, or beings less spiritual than ourselves. When the theological element is ad-

mitted into the discussion it becomes still more perplexing.

The Author of the essay 'Of a Plurality of Worlds,' to which Sir David Brewster here replies, had urged the theological not less than the scientific reasons for believing in the old tradition of a single world. He had maintained that "the Earth is really the largest planetary body in the solar system—its domestic hearth—and the only world in the universe." It is in modern times only that this idea has been repudiated. Fontenelle wrote against it in 1686; and a few years later it was attacked by Huygens in a separate work. But the old belief continued popular. A hundred years after Fontenelle's book appeared, the fact that Dr. Elliott believed the sun inhabitable was quoted in a court of justice as a proof of his insanity. Sir David writes—

"So strong has been the belief that the Sun cannot be a habitable world, that a scientific gentleman was pronounced by his medical attendant to be insane, because he had sent a paper to the Royal Society, in which he maintained 'that the light of the sun proceeds from a dense and universal aurora which may afford ample light to the inhabitants of the surface beneath, and yet be at such a distance aloft, as not to annoy them;'—that 'vegetation may obtain there as well as with us;'—that 'there may be water and dry land there, hills and dales, rain, and fair weather;'—and that 'as the light and the seasons must be eternal, the sun may easily be conceived to be by far the most blissful habitation of the whole system.' In less than ten years after this apparently extravagant notion was considered a proof of insanity, it was maintained by Sir William Herschell as a rational and probable opinion, which might be deduced from his own observations on the structure of the sun."

Sir William Herschell, we are told, is not alone in his belief. Sir John Herschell and M. Arago, than whom it would be difficult to name higher authorities on such a subject, shared the same view. It is rather a sentiment and an inference, however, than a conviction. The difficulties of the case are great; but we will enable our readers to judge how far Sir David Brewster has succeeded in clearing the way. We take his argument and illustration as regards the probabilities of the planet Jupiter being inhabited.—

"In studying this subject, persons who have only a superficial knowledge of astronomy, though firmly believing in a plurality of worlds, have felt the force of certain objections, or rather difficulties, which naturally present themselves to the inquirer. The distance of Jupiter from the sun is so great that the light and heat which he receives from that luminary are supposed to be incapable of sustaining the same animal and vegetable life which exists on the Earth. If we consider the heat upon any planet as arising solely from the direct rays of the sun, the cold upon Jupiter must be very intense, and water could not exist upon its surface in a fluid state. Its rivers and its seas must be tracks and fields of ice. But the temperature of a planet depends upon other causes,—upon the condition of its atmosphere, and upon the internal heat of its mass. The temperature of our own globe decreases as we rise in the atmosphere and approach the sun, and it increases as we descend into the bowels of the Earth and go farther from the sun. In the first of these cases, the increase of heat as we approach the surface of the Earth from a great height in a balloon, or from the summit of a lofty mountain is produced by its atmosphere; and in Jupiter the atmosphere may be so formed as to compensate to a certain extent the diminution in the direct heat of the sun arising from the great distance of the planet. In the second case, the internal heat of Jupiter may be such as to keep its rivers and seas in a fluid state, and maintain a temperature sufficiently genial to sustain the same animal and vegetable life which exists upon our own globe. These arrangements, however, if they are required, and have been adopted, cannot contribute to increase the feeble light which Jupiter receives from the sun; but

in so far as the purposes of vision are concerned, an enlargement of the pupil of the eye, and an increased sensibility of the retina, would be amply sufficient to make the sun's light as brilliant as it is to us. The feeble light reflected from the moons of Jupiter would then be equal to that which we derive from our own, even if we do not adopt the hypothesis, which we shall afterwards have occasion to mention, that a brilliant phosphorescent light may be excited in the satellites by the action of the solar rays. Another difficulty has presented itself, though very unnecessarily, in reference to the shortness of the day in Jupiter. A day of ten hours has been supposed insufficient to afford that period of rest which is requisite for the renewal of our physical functions when exhausted with the labours of the day. This objection, however, has no force. Five hours of rest is surely sufficient for five hours of labour; and when the inhabitants of the temperate zone of our own globe reside, as many of them have done, for years in the arctic regions, where the length of the days and nights are so unusual, they have been able to perform their usual functions as well as in their native climates. A difficulty, however, of a more serious kind is presented by the great force of gravity upon so gigantic a planet as Jupiter. The stems of plants, the materials of buildings, the human body itself, would, it is imagined, be crushed by their own enormous weight. This apparently formidable objection will be removed by an accurate calculation of the force of gravity upon Jupiter, or of the relative weight of bodies on its surface. The mass of Jupiter is 1,230 times greater than that of the Earth, so that if both planets consisted of the same kind of matter, a man weighing 150 pounds on the surface of the Earth would weigh $150 \times 1,200$, or 180,000 pounds at a distance from Jupiter's centre equal to the Earth's radius. But as Jupiter's radius is *eleven* times greater than that of the Earth, the weight of bodies on his surface will be diminished in the ratio of the square of his radius, that is, in the ratio of 11×11 , or 121 to 1. Consequently, if we divide 180,000 pounds by 121, we shall have 1,487 pounds as the weight of a man of 150 pounds on the surface of Jupiter, that is, less than *ten* times his weight on the Earth. But the matter of Jupiter is much lighter than the matter of our Earth, in the ratio of 24 to 100, the numbers which represent the densities of the two planets, so that if we diminish 1,487 pounds in the ratio of 24 to 100, or divide it by 4.17, we shall have 312 pounds as the weight of a man on Jupiter, who weighs on the Earth only 150 pounds, that is, only double his weight—a difference which actually exists between many individuals on our own planet. A man, therefore, constituted like ourselves, could exist without inconvenience upon Jupiter; and plants, and trees, and buildings, such as occur on our own Earth, could grow and stand secure in so far as the force of gravity is concerned."

Some of the facts stated by Sir David Brewster will be thought by many to present the wrong side of the argument. For instance, what he says of the planet Saturn and its rings:—

"According to very recent observations, the ring is divided into *three* separate rings, which, according to the calculations of Mr. Bond, an American astronomer, must be fluid. He is of opinion that the number of rings is continually changing, and that their maximum number, in the normal condition of the mass, does not exceed *twenty*. According to Mr. Bond, the power which sustains the centre of gravity of the *ring* is not in the planet itself, but in his satellites; and the satellites, though constantly disturbing the ring, actually sustain it in the very act of perturbation. Mr. Otto Struve and Mr. Bond have lately studied, with the great Munich telescope, at the observatory of Pulkowa, the *third* ring of Saturn, which Mr. Lassels and Mr. Bond discovered to be *fluid*. They saw distinctly the dark interval between this fluid ring and the two old ones, and even measured its dimensions; and they perceived at its inner margin an edge feebly illuminated, which they thought might be the commencement of a *fourth* ring. These astronomers are of opinion, that the fluid ring is not of very recent formation, and that it is not subject to rapid change; and they have come to the extraordinary conclusion, that the inner border of the ring has, since the time of Huygens,

been gradually approaching to the body of Saturn, and that we may expect sooner or later, perhaps in some dozen of years, to see the rings united with the body of the planet."

With this deluge impending, Saturn would scarcely be a very eligible residence for men, whatever it might be for dolphins. But Sir David saves himself by the clause of his proposition, in which he maintains that if the planets and stars are not already habitable worlds, they are in a state of preparation for the residence of intelligent beings. Against an assertion so elastic it is not easy to make head.

Bokinga: a Novel. By Moreton Rae. With Illustrations. Hookham & Son.

FROM the elegance of its getting-up, and the extraordinary sumptuousness of its diction, it is evident in every page that 'Bokinga' aspires to be taken into the bosom of fashionable society.

It is written on the model of a French novel, and is intended to possess all the excitement of one combined with the "strictest principle" and intensest moral. It abounds with French phrases, like a meadow with daisies and buttercups, and is adorned with etchings which have all French mottoes; though why, except as a piece of affectation, the picture of a pretty little girl reading a letter should be called 'La Princesse,' and another picture of two young women in attitudes under a tree should be 'Le Printemps,' is more than we can guess.

As to the story, it is made up of incidents any one of which would have sufficed for a catastrophe to a reasonable three-volume novel. The author seems to have sent out a pressgang, to lay hands upon all the death-bed scenes—balls—fashionable society—elopements—unlawful marriages—deserted wives—adopted children—stars of fashion with dreadful mysteries in their bosom, that could be found in the wide parish of romance. They are all brought by main force into the pages of 'Bokinga,' and made to serve in the story—from which they evince the greatest disposition to escape—only they are fast bound to the Lady Christina Calder, a dark majestic woman, "a fit subject for a painter's representation of midnight." She is the owner of Bokinga—a splendid country residence which gives its title to the book—and seems to exist for the sole purpose of discovering family secrets, which she does with the instinct of a divining rod. No care appears to have been taken to construct the story or work out the incidents. They stand heaped together like so many stones scarcely cemented, or like an attempt at "English plum-pudding" which a friend of ours met with in Spain, where all the ingredients were placed intact in the centre of a crust of paste!

To give an intelligible account of the story is quite beyond our power; but we can give instead a description of the heroine at her first night in fashionable society.—

"Mildred Calder's powerful beauty burst like the glory of an Eastern sun upon the *blasted* and faded votaries at pleasure's shrine. Her beauty seemed to command rapture, dazzling and wild, yet tintured with a shade of sadness. Thought sat calmly on her placid brow: her soul seemed to have imbibed a dangerous softness, and to pour it forth in her expressive eyes, which now shaded by black voluptuous lashes were cast down pensively, as though emotion thrilled her inmost heart; and ever and anon those orbs of light dilating, flashed wild defiance. The most obdurate and senseless hearts throbbed wildly at the presence of her who seemed as though she were born of a sunbeam in an hour of storm."

We cannot resist giving the unknown wicked mother of this marvellous heroine.—

"The stoical woman of fashion clasped as though in despair her burning temples, and gazing heaven-

ward seemed to pray for an obliteration of the past. The image of Bliss, dressed in azure and gold, stood before her in celestial radiance, beaming with love and joy, shedding a transient ray over her withered, devastated heart; but quickly it faded from her vision, and ere the shadow had departed, the stern harsh features of sable-robed crime rose in its place, whilst conscience, in its garb of mist, hovered over its head, and pierced with barbed arrows Thérèse de Chaumont's heavily charged soul!"

Mildred Calder falls duly in love with a jewel of a young clergyman, who "intones the service" in a musical and sonorous voice; but she is doomed to an early death through the doings of this wicked mother; and, "the spirit of the pure and lovely Mildred, borne in the arms of angels, passed the immaculate portals of heaven, and was at rest within its glorious fatherland!"

If people wish to see anything like this, they may go to the Princess's Theatre, where Marguerite is apotheosised with much the same machinery every night.

The Cossacks of the Bourse—[*Les Cosaques de la Bourse*]. By F. de Groiselliez. Paris, Michel Lévy, Frères.

MEN familiar with the Bourse—with the *coulissiers*, who bow profoundly to the *agents de change*—with the *carotteurs*, who pester brokers with twenty-franc speculations—and with the *babas*, upon which speculators lunch at the corner of the Rue Vivienne,—will possibly read M. de Groiselliez's romance with considerable zest. The story is wild, but ingenious. It exhibits, perhaps a little travestied,—the social effects of the gambling carried on at the Bourse. We are introduced to the speculative Countess, who talks about the security of the "Nords," and her want of faith in the rise of "les Lyons;"—to the speculative variety of that class of Paris ladies to be seen eating eggs and truffles with highly dressed cavaliers at the Madrid, in the Bois de Boulogne;—to the young *coulissier*, who will buy or sell anything;—to the *chanteur*, who is employed to puff new speculations;—to the old speculator, who calls all investments, with the exception of the *Rentes*, so much "whipped cream";—and finally, to the green young man from the provinces, ready to invest the few thousand francs he has in his pocket in any scheme, and who is the hero of the book. The plot is a French plot, in which, of course, beautiful mistresses figure, and colossal fortunes are suddenly won. The gambling passion is shown as it appears in every story of a Parisian house—from the poor people who live in the fourth floor down to the porter who sleeps in the *conciergerie*. The Cossacks of the Bourse wear blouses as well as Dussantoy's *redingotes*: they flock to the Bourse in carts as well as in carriages. That there is much truth in the picture here boldly set before the French public, recent suicides and disasters prove only too plainly. M. Groiselliez may throw his colours about a little wildly; but he keeps a correct outline; and, while aiming at bold effects and startling passages, has an eye always fixed on the realities which serve him for models. Thus he does not touch the ordinary life of the French on 'Change,—preferring to exhibit them under the exciting circumstances of their career, when they have won or lost largely. And it is for its pictures of the Bourse that this book will be read. Renter's Telegraph List has familiarized speculators on this side of the Channel with the latest quotations, and with the relative value of French stocks; but pictures of Parisian "stags" and the "bears" of "the politest people" will be new to most of us.

The hero of the book,—the Cossack chief of the Paris Bourse,—is a Breton, with provincial manners, and the most innocent of all

the head
On his
to her
as she
only to
with a
Breton
persua
his au
railway
lucrat
fortune
lady, o
sionally
prosper
specul
riage e
and, in
most s
prince,
of her
writer
And s
In t
work I
of the
procee
Maiso
to a g
a crow
descri
The
once th
galleri
out be
was h
—whic
house,
were e
obstru
ing wa
even I
compe
pretext
with t
They
police
is so c
the la
only b
clothe
not lo
purch
only
even th
into t
witho
are h
day a
suffic
was y
mind
same
and p
Amaz
dark
to g
have
TI
poin
Po
illusi
cond
rigid
neve
stran
to h
cond
with
Fall
enem
men
opin
stud
with

the hearts we have ever known, even on paper. On his arrival in Paris, his hostess discovers, to her horror, that he snores,—snoring being, as she seriously informs him, a habit confined only to the vulgar. In Paris, no gentleman with any pretension to taste snores. The poor Breton falls in with some speculators, and is persuaded to invest the three thousand francs his aunt gave him to begin the world with, in railway shares. The investment proves highly lucrative, and he rapidly acquires a prodigious fortune,—always helped by a beautiful young lady, of suspicious character, to whom he occasionally lends money, and, in the height of his prosperity, marries. Once married, this lady speculates and loses; he also loses. Their carriage and diamonds are sold to meet losses; and, in the end, his wife dresses herself in her most splendid apparel, leaves him for a Russian prince, and procures for him, through the agency of her distinguished lover, a situation as the writer of the French money article to a paper. And so the story ends.

In this light and not altogether new framework M. de Groisilliez has fixed his pictures of the Paris Bourse. Dolcemente (the hero) proceeds in company with the puffer, Brûle-Maison, to the Bourse, in order to be introduced to a great speculator. Here the hero notices a crowd of shabby women, whom his companion describes to him as the Amazons of the Bourse.

These are the Amazons, (said Brûle-Maison); once they were allowed inside the building,—in the galleries to the left. It is said that they were turned out because they hindered business, and because it was held that speculation is not a woman's game,—which I am inclined to doubt. Turned out of the house, they assembled under the colonnades; and were again driven off, under the pretext that they obstructed the passages. Their next point of meeting was against the railings;—but they were driven even from this position. At last they have been compelled to wander about the square under the pretext of looking after their children, or playing with their dogs. They are not to be put down. They dispute their ground foot by foot with the police, and never lose sight of the monument which is so dear to them. They are always at hand to hear the last news. Their love of gambling is equalled only by their love of coffee. They would sell their clothes to try their luck;—I am afraid they would not long have their children if they could find any purchasers for them. The Amazons of fable had only one breast, but these have none! They could even fight, and use the bow, if our laws permitted them. They have been known to make their way into the Bourse, dressed as men, and to have escaped without detection. They often grumble when they are unfortunate, but are never in despair. The other day a girl went into a fit because she could not get sufficient money to buy a Strasbourg;—but then she was young. Come, and look at them. They'll not mind a stare,—being used to it: they are made of the same rigid stuff out of which *figurantes*, box-openers, and *portières* are fashioned. These are the poorer Amazons. There are also the rich Amazons in those dark Broughams, with clerks attending upon them to give them the last quotations. Some of them have little rooms in the vicinity of the Bourse.

The poor Breton hero is instructed as to the points which a true speculator should avoid.—

Poetry lends a man to idle dreams and deceitful illusions. Nothing is more stupid than poetry. The conditions for sound speculation are—to abstain rigidly from political arguments; to be of no party; never to be in the clouds; to feel nothing; to be a stranger to the graces of art, literature, and science; to have no nerves, and be free from gout. These conditions fulfilled, a man can see clearly; can walk with sure steps amid the dangers of the Rise and Fall—for the Rente, if not your slave, is your enemy. To know how to give way at the right moment; to rise and fall with the current of popular opinion; to be calm when others are agitated; to study the Funds with love, and to understand them without effort,—this is to possess the great art!

These conditions conjoined, represent an aptitude which is not the result of genius, judgment, or even common sense. The great men of whom I have already spoken, although far from perfect speculators, enjoyed considerable wealth. They lived like princes. They were ruined at last, it is true;—but they were once rich, and did not disgorge all the millions they won. They ate, at all events, a few of the millions they made, and that ought to count. These were the men who allowed their mistresses to curl their hair with bank-notes; and even lit their own cigars with bank paper,—a practice which in these degenerate days cannot, I am ashamed to say, be imitated:—men have become too cowardly! Do you think that men who tasted pleasures like these were not above any reverse! True, they had their Waterloo, but it was after a Marengo and an Austerlitz!

In this way the hero is made to speculate—and to speculate deeply. While all the sharps about him lose, he, knowing nothing of the game, wins invariably, till he once loses,—when he is as invariably unfortunate ever afterwards. One day the object of attentions from the first *agents de change* in Paris,—he is, the next, only coldly received by a *coulissier*. But perhaps the most interesting class of speculators to whom Dolcemente's adventures introduce the reader, that known as the *Carotteurs*, is the most interesting.—

The *carrotteur* is a speculator in little:—a gambler through a microscope. He is timid—irresolute—without spirit. He is no sooner in an affair than he is anxious to get out of it. He counts, not by bank notes, but by five-franc pieces. He is careful about centimes. Naturally cunning, he is always trying to cheat his broker out of part of his per-centage. He loves operations with rapid gains. He is generally either a porter, a domestic servant, or a small tradesman. Having at his disposal a little capital saved sou by sou, the *carrotteur* buys fifty Spanish piastres, five or six railway shares, a Bank of France, or a Comptoir National, and sells one or the other at a small premium. If he gains a quarter per cent. on his Spanish investment he is content; twenty francs made on a Bank of France delight him; and a premium of ten francs on each of his railway shares is a great hit. If he cannot do better, he is even content to close a five-franc operation. No profit is too insignificant for him. He turns over his capital daily,—he is never idle: he will even make bets of ten sous on the rise or fall of the Rente—with a firm look, that declares his courage. He is generally to be found leaning against the balustrades which separate the *parquet* from the *encante*, watching the *agents de change*, and waiting his opportunity to give his little order, and to see it properly executed. He is at once the most formidable argus and censor of the *parquet*. He has as many ears as he has buttons on his coat.

With sketches like the above of the men who may be seen, like flies, studded upon the ample space about the Bourse, defying the power of the sun—all portraits of Parisian Cossacks,—this book is filled. The misfortunes of Dolcemente are only the hinges upon which M. de Groisilliez turns his pictures, that they may be pleasantly seen by his readers.

BOOKS ON THE WAR.

THOSE who would feed the War Spirit with the aliment of enthusiasm must go backwards as well as forwards—must keep an eye on the past, while it never for an instant neglects the present or forgets the future. The new books of the week are chiefly given up to old events and old associations. Among these we find on our table a translation of Baron von Moltke's *The Russians in Bulgaria and Rumania in 1828 and 1829* (Murray), and a re-issue of Marshal Marmont's *Present State of the Turkish Empire* (Harrison).

Baron von Moltke, a Major in the Prussian service, was sent out to Turkey in a character not unlike that in which the dashing General

Prim now figures in the camp of Omar Pasha. He remained in the Turkish tents during the whole of that disastrous campaign which saw the fall of Brailow, Varna, and Silistria, and which brought Marshal Diebitch across the range of the Balkan into the great plains of Adrianople. He noted events with the eye of a soldier and the precision of a man of science. Writing without passion—telling the truth, as far as he knew it, on all occasions—his book has a peculiar use at the present day.

Baron Moltke, of course, takes a Prussian—which, in this case, means a distant and almost a dispassionate—view of the war. He sees, as the Duke of Wellington saw, that England was the unconscious tool of Russia in the Greek war.—

"The 'untoward event,' the battle of Navarino, destroyed the Turkish naval power. Thus one of the great hindrances to any attack by Russia on the Turkish empire was removed, entirely contrary to the intentions of the contracting powers, and the upshot of the war could no longer remain doubtful. The treaty of London and the obstinacy of the Porte placed England in a false position: she was playing into the hands of Russia, as it was impossible for her to wage war in favour of the Turks against the Russians, whose ostensible object was the liberation of Greece. Thus it was that Russia and Turkey were left to fight out their quarrel alone."

Never was an empire less prepared to enter on a gigantic struggle than Turkey at the time when Diebitch threatened to cross the Pruth. Then, if ever, the Turks might have been driven beyond the Bosphorus.—

"The Turkish army had been destroyed by the Sultan at Constantinople, the Turkish navy by the Franks at Navarino. The Russians were waiting on the frontiers both of Europe and Asia, ready to advance. The French held the Morea, and Ibrahim Pacha was reduced to great straits. The Greek flag was free, and the Mediterranean was closed by the maritime powers. In addition to this, the finances were much embarrassed, the population partly in open revolt, and all discontented. Well might the Sultan exclaim to his vizier:—'Keep your wits together, for Allah knows the danger is great!'"

The superiority of the Muscovites at sea was incontestable. They had a fleet in the Archipelago, in the rear of the Turks, ready to intercept communications by sea from Candia, Egypt, and the islands. In the Black Sea they had sixteen line-of-battle ships, six frigates, and seven corvettes, carrying nearly seventeen hundred guns,—and were thus masters of all the ports and coasts lying between their several armies in Asia and Europe. Turkey was abandoned by the allies.

Yet Turkey did not fall. Nature fought against the Russians, and in the end Nature conquered them. Baron Moltke vividly describes the country which became the theatre of war. His notes, brief, clear, and authoritative, are of the deepest interest. Here, for example, are some notes on the appearance of the Dobrukscha,—about which "our own correspondents" have got up a pretty quarrel, one gentleman contending that it is "a rolling prairie of fine grass," capable of supplying forage to a large army; another, that it is a vast sand heap with scarcely a blade of grass from the Danube to the Wall of Trajan.—

"No supplies were to be hoped for in the Dobrukscha, which is a barren waste, such as could scarcely be supposed to exist in Europe. There are not above 300 inhabitants to five square miles, including the population of the towns. * * The soil is nothing but fine grey sand, which instantly absorbs all moisture, nor is it stopped by the limestone rock beneath. The valleys are entirely without springs or streams, so that there is no water even to drink, save the scanty supply which is drawn with ropes of bast, out of wells above 100 feet deep, in the widely-scattered villages. What with the dearth of water, and what with the scantiness of the population, there

is hardly any cultivation at all in the Dobrujscha, and consequently no hope of finding either stores of grain in the villages or forage in the fields, for the grass is completely withered by the middle of the summer, and nothing is to be seen but a boundless expanse covered with tall dry stalks waving in the wind. The numerous flocks of sheep and oxen are driven to pasture on the marsh lands by the side of the Danube, and on the islands in the river. Not a single tree or shrub is to be found even in the villages. The part of Bulgaria lying between the Wall of Trajan and Bazardjik is just as desolate and dreary, as destitute of wood and water, and even more so of all besides; so that troops marching across the middle of this district would have to struggle with the total want of all the necessities of life, during a march of about 120 miles."

Some general notes by our Prussian soldier on the defence of Turkish towns will be read with interest. He says—speaking, be it remembered, of the times before Omar Pasha.—

"An outer wall with bastions, but without outworks; a dry ditch with a faced scarp and counterscarp, but narrow and shallow; lines that are enfiladed, and in many instances commanded by heights close upon them; a total absence of casemates; an encircling filled up with houses built of lath and plaster, but plentifully supplied with arms, ammunition, and artillery—such are the usual characteristics of a Turkish fort."

These miserable defences had, however, one element of strength. The Turks did not understand their weakness. They rather imagined them to be strong. Therefore they stood behind them like lions.—

"The garrisons were defending their own wives, children, and worldly goods within their walls, and fighting for their faith and for dominion over the Rayahs. They make up for the want of outworks by a skilful use of the dry ditch, and their most vigorous defence commonly begins at the point where with European troops it usually ends—from the moment when a practicable breach has been effected. With us a large number of wealthy householders are a serious impediment to the protracted defence of a fortress; but in Turkey it is quite the reverse; every man capable of bearing arms is a soldier, and makes his appearance upon the walls daily. Thus it is from the large towns, and from them only, that a very determined resistance is to be expected."

After a careful review of all the features of Bulgaria and the Balkan range, which concerns the military engineer, Baron Moltke comes to the conclusion, based on science and experience, that "so long as Varna and Shumla, or even only one of them, can maintain itself, passing the Balkan will always be a very hazardous undertaking."

To the re-issue of Marshal Marmont's work, the translator, Col. Sir Frederic Smith, has appended some "Notes and Observations on the Relations of England with Turkey and Russia." In reference to a possible—or impossible—invasion of India by the Muscovites, Sir Frederic Smith says:—

"Russia dare not proceed to any overt act against our Indian possessions, until she has rendered Turkey so completely subservient to her, as to be compelled to co-operate in shutting out the British fleet from the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. For if, as we contend she ought to do, England were to send a formidable fleet into the Black Sea, she might then threaten the line of operations of the Russians, and check their advance towards the Indus. But so long as the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi is respected, so long will the English fleet be prevented from passing through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and Russia will be at liberty to pursue her course of conquest and aggression."

On the very much debated point as to whether France and England should have declared war earlier than they did, Sir Frederic has a strong opinion—an opinion not popular, we believe, but worthy of respectful attention, being held, as it is, by many professional men of high

standing in the two services, from Sir Charles Napier downwards.—

"There can be but little doubt that England could not for some months have brought into the field a military force adequate to the emergency, and France likewise required further time for preparation; this both have gained, by the delay on the part of their governments in bringing matters to extremity. Neither England nor France had a fleet for the Baltic till very lately, and if we are to believe the statements of common report, Russia had during the whole of last summer in the Baltic ports some twenty-five sail of the line, *manned and armed*, and fit for sea. If, therefore, war had been prematurely declared, the Russians would have embarked a sufficient force, which was then in the Crimea, to capture and hold the forts on the shores of the Dardanelles, so as to prevent the entrance of the Mediterranean fleets into the Black Sea; and it is a question whether the Russians might not have crossed the Danube and moved forward against Constantinople, partly by land and partly by means of their fleet, before we could have taken any useful step for the defence of the Turkish Empire. Even Austria had not then an army prepared to act on the right flank of an invading Russian force, and Prussia is too remote from the theatre of action to have become physically a check on Russia at that early period. In the meanwhile the Russian Baltic fleet would have been unopposed for several months, and during that time the Russian Government would, either by cajolery or intimidation, have forced Denmark and Sweden into an alliance with her, and she might have blockaded the Prussian ports. Would the movements of this fleet have stopped there? Might not our own coasts have been threatened, and perhaps a successful descent made on some of our great arsenals."

There is one side of the case. A premature declaration of war would also, in Sir Frederic Smith's opinion, have thrown Austria and Prussia into the arms of Russia—made them her allies in the war, and her partners in the spoil. Under such circumstances,—

"France could not then have prudently despatched troops to Turkey, as she would have exposed herself to attack on a long line of frontier; and with a war that under these suppositions would in all probability have been exceedingly unpopular in France, opportunities would have been given for cabals which might have endangered the present order of things in that country. England having no fleet at the time ready for the Baltic, must have looked to her own coasts; and thus while the armies of both the allied Western Powers would have been, as it were, temporarily paralyzed, the subjugation of Turkey by Russia and Austria would have been comparatively an easy operation. Although we could, and in all probability we should, under such circumstances, have shaken the tottering power of Austria, till it had crumbled into ruins, and although France and England combined would have taken signal vengeance on Prussia, by means which need not here be detailed, yet in the meanwhile Turkey would have fallen, and Russia would have thus obtained the object of her long and scarcely hidden ambition."

On the course of the war, and the results to be immediately sought, Sir Frederic lets the reader know his sentiments,—and these are very simple and soldier-like.—

"We hope that the allied Western armies will not adopt what would seem to us the fatal plan of assuming a merely defensive attitude. They should STRIKE and not PARRY, and their first victory will go far to ensure complete success."

Coming down to details, he says,—

"With the combined armies of Turkey, France, and England, we may expect to hear of the offensive being taken, and of the Principalities being cleared during the ensuing summer. But then comes the second great question, how are we afterwards to deal with our enemy? shall we be strong enough to follow him across the Pruth, unless Austria is with us? and if we do not, can we prudently remain in the Principalities during the winter, and if so, for what period? and will not Russia re-enter so soon as we shall have withdrawn, unless the Turkish army can safely occupy these countries? A war of many campaigns

on this STALE-MATING principle might be drawn on, exhausting the finances of Turkey, and perhaps of Russia also, and draining heavily the resources of the Western Powers. To avoid such a state of things, we should strike heavy blows at once and at ANY cost, and thus throw Russia back for half a century at least. The Crimea must be taken from him; Sebastopol and the Russian fleet must be captured and destroyed. Circassia and Georgia must be cleared of every Russian soldier. Russian external sea-borne commerce must be entirely closed, and thus, obstinate though the Emperor may be, a state of dissatisfaction will be eventually produced throughout his dominions, which must force him to sue for peace or bend to a revolution which may cost him his crown. Such terms must be imposed upon Russia as will fetter her power for centuries. The Black Sea must be free to all the Western navies; and Russia must be debarred from having a single ship of war on its waters. Sebastopol being razed, must never be rebuilt, for if these last two conditions were not enforced, Turkey would never be safe, and all the blood and treasure, now about to be spilt, would be spent in vain."

The independence of the Crimea—under the protection of the maritime powers—would effectually cripple Muscovite naval strength. Is it from mere preference of scarlet over blue, that Sir Frederic, who recommends such vigorous policy on land, positively bids us hold our hands at sea?—

"While we recommend energetic operations ashore we would give the opposite advice afloat. Let us in the Baltic blockade the ports of the enemy, and if it be wished bombard his towns; but do not let us attack his formidable coast defences, unless a certainty of success presents itself, and some great object is to be effected."

Such an opinion is not very inspiring. But sailors generally do not place much confidence in the red-coats,—and Sir Frederic's fears will probably have little influence over the action of our Baltic heroes.

The Betrayal of England (Triibner & Co.) is a controversial pamphlet by Mr. W. Coningham, attacking Lord Palmerston, and denouncing that statesman as the accomplice of Russia and the evil genius of his country. The work sustains the curious theory of Lord Palmerston's official life put forward by Mr. David Urquhart.

Mr. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, has published *Three Sermons on the War* (Skeffington), bearing the several titles, 'Be not high minded,' 'The lawfulness of war,' and 'Humble yourselves.'

A little book of the time, very opportune in its appearance, is Mr. W. B. Barker's *Practical Grammar of the Turkish Language, with Dialogues and Vocabulary* (Quaritch). This book should make the reading of every Englishman on his way to Constantinople.

Memoirs of Celebrated Characters. By Alphonse de Lamartine. 2 vols. Bentley.

HERE is a book of elegies and satires; but the elegy is fantastic, and the satire is grotesque. Heroes of legends are introduced under historical names; the authenticity of village traditions is affirmed, and that of public documents disputed. We do not recognize one portrait in M. de Lamartine's biographical gallery. The tyrant is so magnificent in his purple—the traitor is so draped in cloth of gold—the patriot looks so mean in his pillory—the poet is so mad in his fanaticism, that we imagine ourselves exalting virtue and deploring crime in an allegory, until the author reminds us that he is talking of the Stuarts, of Strafford, Pym, and Milton. Whether materials exist in abundance or are entirely wanting, the delineation is equally easy to M. de Lamartine. With a hundred authorities to check him, he describes Cromwell exactly as he describes Homer, without any authority at all. He

charges to Nelson's account the blood of proscriptions as infamous as those of "Marius, Sylla, and Tiberius," with the same ease that he judges between Confucius, Socrates, and Menu. No historical character is too great for him to dispose of it in one or two words. Cromwell is "a fanatic," "led away by a miasma." Milton is another "fanatic," who has "imbibed, with the dust of many a Brutus and Cassius, the miasmas of political assassination." Socrates "was inspired with the disinterested and divine passion of improving others," and yet "exhibited little sympathy with human nature." Indeed, this new biographer will utter any extravagance for the sake of an epigram, and will consent to any paradox if it can be put in antithesis. These "Memoirs" are the least brilliant of M. de Lamartine's productions. They are highly coloured, effectively written, and full of declamatory effort; but the texture is flimsy without being fine, and the opinions are astonishing without being original. The great deficiency of the volumes, however, is want of knowledge. When M. de Lamartine wrote his picturesque essays on the characters, scenes, and events of the French Revolution, he was full of his subject, and familiar with its varieties. He had a good historical groundwork in his mind for those fanciful sketches, of which eight volumes were written in eighteen months, for the amusement of reading people in Paris.

This new work has carried M. de Lamartine beyond the range of his genuine studies. It is, he hints, his last book. He will retreat, he says, before he is exhausted, like the wise Bellini, who retired into silence before his voice began to fail. He should have ceased before writing these sketches, or should have chosen another form for his final memorial. He is not without scholarship—he has travelled much—he is a quick observer, and has had large experience,—a personal memoir would, therefore, have been a more appropriate conclusion to his literary life. He says:—"We have formerly sung the poet's language for the idle and happy of earth. We have since spoken the language of orators in the Tribune, and of statesmen amongst the storms of the Republic. More humble to-day, and perhaps more useful, we blush not to learn the phraseology which reaches the intellect through the heart, to be simple with the simple, and child-like with children." This is precisely what he has yet to learn. His biographies have lost the rich and fascinating style, the mellow fancy, the bright word-painting he used to employ, without gaining in purity of diction or simplicity of idea,—for instead of this, he elaborates his redundant panegyrics, and exhausts himself in a plenitude of over-wrought apostrophes.

M. de Lamartine, of course, does not pretend to be either elegiac or satirical; he is ostensibly an historian. But we impugn the historical truth of his book. He avows himself conscious of the responsibility he undertakes in dealing with great names and great passages in the fortunes and actions of the human race; but he has not been at the pains to be just towards any of the characters he has assailed, or the reputations he would be glad to destroy. A writer who glides, in M. de Lamartine's tripping style, from Thomas à Kempis, whom he calls an anonymous author, through a whole throng of worthies and "chooses, as it were, by chance," Nelson, Héloïse, Columbus, Palissy, Cicero, Socrates, Jacquard, Joan of Arc, Cromwell, Homer, Gutenberg, and Fénelon, is not expected to produce a philosophical appreciation or an artistic portraiture of every one of these; but we have a right to insist that he should not recklessly soil, with odious epithets, memories

which are honourable and dear, especially when he has a vocabulary of laudation to bestow on such "patriots" as Strafford, such "heroes" as Charles the First, such "pious prelates" as Laud, and such "saints" as Louis the Sixteenth.

In speaking of the naval achievements of Nelson, M. de Lamartine is as fair as could be expected towards a man who expounded to his midshipmen as a leading maxim, "Hate a Frenchman as you hate the Devil!" When, however, he has to relate the miserable story of the Bourbon Restoration at Naples, he is resolved, at all costs, to remove the stigma from those Bourbons to the head of the English Admiral. The carnage is elaborately described:—the hangings—the drownings—the assassinations—the burnings alive—the outrages—the impieties—the indecencies—the slaughter of forty thousand citizens,—and all this is adroitly laid to Nelson's charge, because Lady Hamilton had "assumed all responsibility," and passed it over to him. No doubt Nelson participated, by his acquiescence, in the crime; he actively shared in it when he hung Carraccioli:—but why does M. de Lamartine point to him as the centre of those bloody scenes when Ferdinand was directing them, with the sister of Marie Antoinette, who was so fierce that "terror stood beside her on the steps of the throne"? The reason is clear. We remember that M. de Lamartine said, in 1832, "I loved that old Bourbon family, because it had the love and blood of my father and of all my dearest relatives." Accordingly, the princely actors, for whom Nelson entertained the utmost scorn—though this is unnoticed here—are shaded off into the background, while our Admiral is represented as the executioner's inspiration.

There is no doubt that Lady Hamilton was unwomanly and cruel in the part she played during the Restoration at Naples, but history gains more by the use of proper colours, even in her portrait. The present biography begins by hanging a fictitious mystery over her parentage, and goes on to defame her unnecessarily, by an injurious comparison. It is not the only name too recklessly dealt with. There is no one particularly interested in Aspasia's reputation, but still M. de Lamartine need not be unjust. And he is unjust to Aspasia when he compares her with Lady Hamilton; and to Lady Hamilton when he confounds her vices with those of Theodora. The Greek beauty, after a short career of compulsory disgrace, lived in comparative innocence:—the heroine of Lancashire (not Chester) was shameful enough; but there was a wide moral latitude between her excesses and the atrocious immodesty of the Byzantine queen. How could she have been "a modern Theodora," with "purity of soul" ever "transparent through elegance of features"? They who have studied Justinian's wife in the Menagiana will hardly recognize her similitude in the Emma Hamilton of M. de Lamartine.

The biographer, however, parts graciously from Nelson. After the "entire nation" had "formed an escort from Greenwich to Westminster," he takes leave of his failings, and finds nothing to condemn in the conduct of the Ministry or the people. Lady Hamilton, at all events, if she had seduced Nelson into error, had aided him in serving his country,—and the acts which had been forgotten amid his glory might have been forgiven amid her misery. While peerages, pensions, and donations were bestowed, it could not have been too much to save this wretched woman from starving to death. But M. de Lamartine admires the "stern propriety" which refused to recognize in the Admiral's will anything injurious to his moral fame, and which left her, "glad of the worst bit of meat that could be provided for a

dog," until she died abject, and was buried by charity. As if posterity would more easily forget that Nelson deserted his wife because the unhappy creature who had alienated his love was left to perish of cold, want, and sorrow!

Among the speculative passages in this biography, we quote one on a subject always interesting:—

"Napoleon, during eighteen months, had collected along the coasts of the British Channel the means of a descent on England. An innumerable flotilla of gun-boats assembled near Boulogne, and ready to embark the troops encamped on the shore, taking advantage of a favourable day, could throw a moveable bridge across that arm of the sea, and pour upon the shores of Britain one of those vast armies as irresistible on land as the fleets of England were all-powerful at sea. Making every allowance for the patriotic ardour of the island, which the genius of her children had rendered the most astonishing focus of labour, riches, nautical skill, and civilization which the history of ages presents, when we compare her moral influence with her geographical extent,—it cannot be doubted that 200,000 disciplined French warriors, animated by the genius of the modern conqueror, would, for a time at least, have subjugated Great Britain, razed her fortresses to their foundations, spiked her guns, burnt her dockyards, and dispersed to the winds the elements of her wealth and liberty. It is equally certain that England, surprised and chained down in her own territory, would have taken refuge in her ships, whence she might have covered the Channel with her floating citadels, pursued the gun-boats of Napoleon, destroyed them in their own harbours, and, finally, imprisoned the French army in the heart of their conquest. She would thus have compelled Napoleon to a voluntary retreat, while she assured for herself a glorious capitulation. But the disgrace and calamity of the invasion of London would have weighed heavily upon her fortunes and her history; and England, with an enemy for several months in her capital, must have sacrificed a heavy ransom of blood, of iron, and of gold, before she could expect to reconquer her independence."

The sketch of Columbus follows pretty closely the authentic lives of that navigator, with a great many "suppositions," purely fanciful. "Palissy" is pleasantly, though vaguely written; but the account of Cicero is a theatrical composition. In "Héloïse" M. de Lamartine writes again in his own fervid, intense, and poetical style. We will not say his portrait of the sweet lover of the "dastardly" Abelard is historical; but it is pretty.—

"The medallions and the statue which perpetuate her, according to contemporary traditions, and the casts taken after death in her sepulchre, represent a young female, tall in stature, and exquisitely formed. An oval head, slightly depressed towards the temples by the conflict of thought; a high and smooth forehead, where intelligence revelled without impediment, like a ray of light unchecked by an obstructing angle, on the smooth surface of a marble slab; eyes deeply set within their arch, and the balls of which reflected the azure tint of heaven; a small nose, slightly raised towards the nostrils, such as sculpture models from nature in the statues of women immortalized by the feelings of the heart; a mouth, where breathed, between brilliant teeth, the smiles of genius and the tenderness of sympathy; a short chin, slightly dimpled in the middle, as if by the finger of reflection often placed upon the lips; a long, flexible neck, which carried the head as the lotus bears the flower, while undulating with the motion of the wave; falling shoulders, gracefully moulded, and blending into the same line with the arms; slender fingers, flowing curls, delicate anatomical articulations, the feet of a goddess upon her pedestal,—such is the statue, by which we may judge of the woman! Let the life, the complexion, the look, the attitude, the youth, the languor, the passion, the paleness, the blush, the thought, the feeling, the accent, the smile, the tears, be restored to the skeleton of this other Inez de Castro, and we shall again look on Héloïse."

A profound study of the whole body of Greek literature would enable a writer, with natural qualifications, to "restore" the biography of Socrates. The task would occupy the best years of a leisure life. M. de Lamartine has not attempted it; but he must express a few startling ideas as to the influences which may have determined the course of the philosopher's career. His father's studio excited him, possibly, to a study of the Beautiful; but to say that because his mother was a midwife he learned "to assist man in the birth of light," seems to be giving more value to a fancy than it is worth. Confucius, we are now told, was, by "a thousand degrees," more admirable than Socrates. He may have been; but M. de Lamartine cannot know it. All that we know about Confucius is, that he probably existed; that his name is held in traditional respect; and that more treatises are ascribed to him than any individual could have written in a hundred years. We are not disposed, nevertheless, to quarrel with M. de Lamartine when he extols the Chinese sage, or when he writes an elegant, romantic tale, and calls it a life of Homer. He was deceived, probably, by the apocryphal book attributed to Herodotus, and by the two volumes of Blackwell, who wrought into one tissue the traditions of different ages, as the biography of a man whose very existence is a subject of scholastic dispute, and of whose life not one fact is known. We should have had better things to say of him had he roamed round Helicon amid the myths of the debateable land between Hesiod and Homer. This would have suited his genius more than an attempt to reanimate the dust of the Stuart dynasty; to revive the outpourings of an impotent Jacobite, and while rejecting the authority of David Hume, to repeat all his blunders. He brings to the bar and assails,—sometimes in the tone of the Liturgy, sometimes with the levity of a pamphleteer,—all the great names of our English Revolution. Cromwell is the chief criminal. About him he has a special theory, for he seeks to cover with the "green mantle of the standing pool" the memory of the Lord Protector.

"Great fanatics generally proceed from sad and sterile countries. Mahomet sprang from the scorching valleys of Arabia; Luther from the frozen mountains of Lower Germany; Calvin from the inanimate plains of Picardy; Cromwell from the stagnant marshes of the Ouse. As is the place, so is the man."

The 'Eikon Basilike' is, in M. de Lamartine's estimation, "a terrible book—a subterranean voice from the tomb." This memoir is written much in the spirit of that piece of forged or posthumous hypocrisy. We have said that we cannot accept these portraits as historical,—and we shall be careful to use M. de Lamartine's words in justifying our rejection. A faithful, honest man, true to his own conscience, ambitious of the people's love, solicitous for his country's welfare, incapable of violating law or liberty,—who sought peace in the spirit of peace,—who unveiled to the world all the virtues that the heart of a monarch could contain—would be very admirable. The conception is faultless; but the description is not that of Charles the First. Nor does the picture of sublime innocence, patriotism, and integrity recall to us the features of Strafford,—nor that of humane piety the characteristics of Laud. M. de Lamartine has some favourite words of censure. We have already seen him compassionate Cromwell and Milton as "fanatics." He then condemns them as participators, before and after the fact, in a "cold-blooded murder"—a "Jewish crime,"—and includes Pym in the sentence, as well as the entire phalanx of statesmen and patriots who asserted the liberties of the

subject and the principles of the Constitution. We do not, however, approach the discussion as to the execution of Charles. A man may believe it to have been impolitic without apologizing for the Stuarts,—he may think it was just without applauding a murder. M. de Lamartine sets the example of a very mild statement of the King's intentions.

"The King of England, like Louis the Fourteenth of France, resolved to govern without a Prime Minister. But the unfortunate Charles had neither a Richelieu to put down opposition by force, nor a Mazarin to silence it by bribery."

The value of the biography may be tested by its omissions. It professes to be history; and it tells the story of the English Revolution without mentioning the Star-Chamber,—without mentioning ship-money,—without mentioning the imprisonment of the members! And all this meagreness is balanced against a full, pompous, and formal arraignment of Cromwell's conduct elaborately amplified. The Protector himself is thus represented.

"There was certainly nothing either in Cromwell's personal appearance or genius, to excite the attention of an assembly occupied by the eloquence of Strafford and Pym. His face was ordinary, combining the features of a peasant, a soldier, and a priest. There might be seen the vulgarity of the rustic, the resolution of the warrior, and the fervour of the man of prayer; but not one of these characteristics predominated sufficiently to announce a brilliant orator, or to convey the presage of a future ruler. He was of the middle height, square-chested, stout-limbed, with a heavy and unequal gait, a broad, prominent forehead, blue eyes, a large nose, dividing his face unequally, somewhat inclining to the left, and red at the tip, like the noses attributed to those addicted to drink; but which in Cromwell indicated only the asperity of his blood, heated by fanaticism. His lips were wide, thick, and clumsily formed, indicating neither quick intelligence, delicacy of sentiment, nor the fluency of speech, indispensable to persuasive eloquence. His face was more round than oval, his chin was solid and prominent, a good foundation for the rest of his features. His likenesses, as executed either in painting or sculpture, by the most renowned Italian artists, at the order of their courts, represent only a vulgar, common-place individual, if they were not ennobled by the name of Cromwell. In studying them attentively, it becomes impossible for the most decided partiality to discover either the traces or organs of genius. We acknowledge there, a man elevated by the choice of his party and the combination of circumstances, rather than one great by nature. We might even conclude from the close inspection of this countenance, that a loftier and more developed intellect would have interfered with his exalted destiny; for if Cromwell had been endowed with higher qualities of mind, he would have been less of a sectarian, and had been so, his party would not have been exactly personified in a chief, who participated in all its passions and credulities. The greatness of a popular character is less according to the ratio of his genius than the sympathy he shows with the prejudices and even the absurdities of his times. Fanatics do not select the cleverest, but the most fanatical leaders; as was evidenced in the choice of Robespierre by the French Jacobins, and in that of Cromwell by the English Puritans."

It is the old story,—the vice is all on one side; the virtue is all on the other. M. de Lamartine once said, that in his heart the love of dynasties contended with the principles to which his mind was fixed. The conflict is over. His heart has possession of his pen; but we are sorry that its sympathies impel him to raise the old cry of murderer and martyr. Sensible writers seem tacitly agreed to drop those phrases. But M. de Lamartine discovers a hero among the Stuarts, as he found a saint among the Bourbons. There is pathos in his lament. He is a poet; he is an orator; but he is not an historian.

Charles the Second in the Channel Islands: a Contribution to his Biography and to the History of his Age. By S. Elliott Hoskins, M.D. 2 vols. Bentley.

A good story is here thrown away. A picture of the young Prince during his residence at Jersey, with his boat, his dogs, his amours, and his devilries, would have been welcome. Still more welcome would have been a clear, connected, and intelligible history of the pirate hold of Carteret and Rupert, from the days of the first contest of Roundhead and Cavalier to the time when the castles and fortresses fell into the hands of Blake. Much is wanting to complete this story. How did the young Prince behave in the island? What scandals did he cause? Was he there attended by such youths as Wheeler and such women as Madame Barlow? Then, on the other hand, much detail is wanting as to the process by which Jersey was transformed into a pirate hold. Rupert's piratical life, and the story of his doings at Jersey and Scilly, have engaged less attention than they deserve. Warburton has slurred that portion of his subject. Historians, such as Hume and Lingard, scarcely notice, and clearly do not understand, the system introduced by that dashing sailor, and which made the name of a Jerseyman a terror to all merchants. The reduction of these pirates was one of the most brilliant episodes in the life of Blake. Altogether, the story of the Channel Islands, from 1640 to 1651, admitted of a good deal of documentary illustration.

Dr. Hoskins's Preface led us to imagine that we had fallen on a perfect treasury of new facts. It talks largely of new papers—of a long contemporary journal—of many unpublished letters—of a "curious manuscript written by three expropriated Jersey jurats"—of inedited letters in the State Paper Office—and so forth. Dr. Hoskins uses these several works freely, and his book is an amalgam of their contents. As he writes:—

"The chronicle which forms the basis of the present work is entitled, 'Journal et Recueil de choses remarquables en l'isle de Jersey, arrivées pendant les Guerres Civiles sous les règnes des Rois, Charles Premier, et Charles Second.' It is written in French, sufficiently pure to indicate that its author was neither uneducated nor illiterate, and it records the most remarkable events of every month, from the commencement of 1643 to the middle of February, 1650. 'John Chevalier,' says Durell, 'was a plain good man, and a moderate royalist, who lived at the period of which he treats; he was avowedly an eyewitness—sometimes an official actor in the scenes which he describes. The journal, moreover, is considered by local historians as a sort of semi-official authority, from its containing various documents copied by Chevalier from missing registers, namely, the 2nd volume of 'the book of the States,' and another volume in which the proceedings of the Royal Commissioners were inscribed in 1645.'"

Another source is thus indicated.—

"Another curious manuscript, consulted with advantage by me, frequently alluded to in Durell's valuable notes, bears the singular title of 'Pseudo-Mastix, the Lyrar's Whipp,' written by three expropriated Jersey justices, (jurats,) in refutation of William Prynne's pamphlet, 'The Lyr Confounded,' which in its turn was an answer to John Lilburne's attack upon him, for 'supporting Sir Philip Cartwright, the malignant governor of Jersey.'"

These papers—not to speak of others—are of interest doubtless; and we cannot avoid telling Dr. Hoskins that the publication of these documents, as they stand in the originals, with translation and commentary, had he been pleased to bestow his labour on them, would have been a useful service to literature. As it is, we must withhold congratulation. Dr. Hoskins is not sufficiently read in Commonwealth lore—a

branch of learning in itself—to deal with such a subject. His very title is a misnomer. Charles was in Jersey—not in “the Channel Islands.” Indeed, his ignorance of men and things connected with the Civil War is astounding. We could offer many examples of this ignorance; but one is as good as a hundred. Dr. Hoskins calls Blake a renegade, and kills him at the siege of Taunton! His words are, “the fall of the governor—one Blake—a renegade, slain by the breaking of a gun to which he was giving fire.”

In such hands as those of Mr. Hoskins, the most promising materials would avail but little. In truth, however, if we may judge of the MSS. by the results here produced, the *Chevalier Journal* and the *Pseudo-Mastix* are of small value. To a biographer of Prynne, the latter would be of some use,—and we recommend Mr. Bruce to look out for the original. The *Chevalier Journal* is like a village chronicle in its petty details. One passage only have we marked in the perusal of these volumes, as of incidental interest, as showing how the ludicrous and the tragic are mingled in such frays as then disturbed the inhabitants of town and castle all over England. It describes a fray between the garrison of Castle Elizabeth and the townsfolk of St. Heliers, on occasion of an attempt to read one of King Charles's proclamations to his “Jersey subjects.”—

“The vicomte Lawrence Hamptonne was directed by the governor to publish the proclamation at the usual spot, in the market-place, on a Saturday, the market-day, when the square was crowded with buyers and sellers from all parts of the town and country. A detachment of cavaliers from the castle, well mounted, and armed to the teeth, under the command of Captain Lane, an English officer, recently attached to the garrison, was sent to accompany and protect the sheriff. As he was making preparations for reading the royal mandate, a great concourse of people crowded round him, for no other purpose than the gratification of curiosity. But Captain Lane, unacquainted with the habits of the islanders, took alarm at the sudden rush of the multitude; and, apprehensive of a serious affray, ordered his party to draw their swords, unsling their carbines, and prepare for a defensive retreat to the castle; the sheriff, on the other hand, startled at seeing the escort in battle array, hastened to escape in another direction with his civic followers. The populace, terrified at the threatening aspect of the military, also took to flight; rushed towards the avenues, jostling and overthrowing each other; overturning the booths and stalls of the tradespeople; and finally escaping, ‘each and his fear a several way.’ The cavaliers in the meantime set spurs to their horses and galloped back to the castle, reporting to Sir Philip that a riot had taken place, and that the sheriff, interrupted in the discharge of his duty, had fled, no one knew whither. This slight affair, nevertheless, led to more important results. Sir Philip, misled by Captain Lane's exaggerated version, assembled a council of war, and by the advice of his officers resolved to cannonade the town, for the purposes of intimidating the supposed rioters, and keeping the committee in check. The crash of cannon-shot, which soon after this order battered their dwellings, naturally excited much commotion among the townspeople; at the sound of the tocsin, the militia flew to arms in all quarters, in anticipation of a sortie from the fortress, and determined to do their best to repulse the assailants. Nor were their anticipations groundless, for, in a short time, a company of fifty foot soldiers, with a couple of mounted officers at their head, were seen to issue from the castle gate, and advance along the causeway, drums beating, colours flying. The council of war, assembled at the castle, imagined that it would be an easy matter for a small party of infantry, under cover of the cannonade, to penetrate into the town, and seize upon the ringleaders of the faction; who, once captured, might be detained as hostages, so as to ensure more successful negotiation in future. But the cavaliers had sadly miscalculated, for by this time great num-

bers of the militia were under arms, and, aided by the rest of the citizens, had formed a barricade across the western avenue of the town, on which was planted a small piece of ordnance. Aware, at length, that their hitherto despised adversaries were better prepared than they imagined, the assailants advanced cautiously, sheltered by the bank of a rivulet, until within pistol-shot of the barricade; intending, after a volley from their arquebuses, to carry the defences by assault. Their fire was returned by brisk discharges from the field-piece and the musketeers behind the barricade; the resistance impeded the attack, and no advantage was gained by either party. While this skirmish was going on in front, another party of the townspeople made a détour. Screened by intervening walls and fences, they fell unexpectedly upon the enemy in flank, wounded an officer and several soldiers, threw the rest into confusion, and soon put the whole to flight. The officer who was severely injured in the arm, and unhorsed in consequence, would inevitably have been killed had not his men, bearing him off the field, effected a rapid retreat back to the castle: leaving a number of matchlocks and rests, together with several swords and other weapons, as spoils to the conquerors.”

Dr. Hoskins adheres closely to his texts—adopts their reservations without misgiving, and copies their mistakes without correction. Where he follows Chevalier he is pretty clear, though prolix and tedious. Where he leaves the journalist, to follow Clarendon and other writers, as he does for about half the space he occupies, he is inextricably confused. His episode of half a volume about Charles at Bristol and Bridgewater, whither he went to press the siege of Taunton, held, as everybody knows, by Blake,—from before which town the ablest of the Cavalier generals had retired foiled and broken, is as fantastic as a kaleidoscope.

These volumes add nothing to our knowledge of Charles—not an anecdote. They add little to the story of the island as told in the last edition of Falle's ‘Account of the Isle of Jersey.’ Chevalier's *Journal* is minute,—at least we assume so,—but it terminates just before the arrival of “the redoubtable Blake,” whom Dr. Hoskins forgets that he has already killed at Taunton. The authority fails when there is something really interesting and important to relate. Carteret's defence of the island against Blake was one of the most splendid incidents of the war; but it receives no fresh illustration from these volumes.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Three Years' Cruise in the Australasian Colonies. By R. Edmond Malone. (Bentley).—It can scarcely be said that we have had enough of the Australasian Colonies, because as long as they pursue their present career of rapid development, new features and aspects of society will multiply in them with ever-increasing rapidity. But we have almost had enough of slight records like this ‘Three Years' Cruise.’ The author visited most of the ports both of Australia and New Zealand, and saw many things interesting to himself, and possibly to a certain class of readers. Here and there, too, he picked up a fact or an anecdote worth putting down. But the bulk of his experiences will not be found very valuable, except perhaps by some emigrants who have not had access to other works of a similar nature. We notice a flippant way of using the names of Colonial celebrities and of people with whom the writer came in contact. There is an amusing instance also of professional affectation in an account of a meeting with the individual who some years ago gained so unenviable a notoriety by striking the Queen. It is not usual to lavish the words “coward” and “villain” on a prisoner who has obtained a ticket-of-leave for good conduct; nor was it necessary to insist that “as officers of Her Majesty” Mr. Malone and his friends, who did not scruple to be served by pickpockets and murderers, could not remain in the room with “such a man,” and thought proper to do their best to get him turned out of his situation

by cutting the person who employed him as servant. The whole passage is an extreme instance of bad taste, to say the least of it.

Routledge's Guide to the Crystal Palace and Park at Sydenham. (Routledge & Co.).—This volume, the first of the crop of handbooks which may be expected from extra-official illustrators of the Crystal Palace, goes over the whole ground pretty completely and carefully. On almost every page we find traces of the compiler's diligent study and free use of our own writings on the subject,—sometimes with, but most frequently without, acknowledgment of the source from which his matter is derived. The several Courts are described, together with the fountains, gardens, terraces, geological formations, and the collections of extinct animals. Ground plans of the Courts are also given, and sketches of the gardens. Altogether, it is a cheap and convenient companion to the Palace.

The Land of Sinim; or, China and Chinese Missions. By the Rev. William Gillespie. (Edinburgh, Macphail).—Public attention has been naturally diverted from the progress of the insurrection in China by the war with Russia, so that this volume will be welcomed chiefly by a class which is constant in its patronage of such publications. Mr. Gillespie writes from personal experience, and though the professional bias is evident, has collected a good deal of interesting matter. He believes he has discovered an explanation of the absence of the cholera from China in the fact, that the people are constantly consuming gunpowder in the shape of fireworks; and suggests, that if all that inflammable material which is now “consumed on the battle-fields of Europe” were burnt in the lanes and streets of large towns we might hear news of wonderful sanitary results. The Rev. Mr. Gillespie, however, is not an advocate, *quand même*, of the peace principle. When attacked by pirates on one occasion, he gravely decides that that was not a proper opportunity for its application, asks for the command of a gun, and bitterly complains that the captain of his vessel wanted to put him off with a pistol.

Elements of Geometry and Mensuration, with Easy Exercises, Part I., Geometry as a Science. By T. Lund, B.D. (Cambridge, Macmillan & Co.).—We have repeatedly expressed our dislike of the ordinary routine method of teaching mensuration, as being unfavourable to the development of the thinking faculty; and it is no small satisfaction to find we have with us so competent an authority as Mr. Lund. “Let principles,” he says, “be taught before rules. Let Geometry as an art be systematically preceded by Geometry as a science.” This is sound doctrine, which the teacher here puts into practice in a way that cannot but be productive of good. Without any wish to interfere with Euclid, Mr. Lund has endeavoured to render the study of geometry less repulsive to those who have not the leisure or ability to master the whole of the ‘Elements,’ by selecting the most essential propositions and shortening and simplifying the demonstrations as far as soundness will permit. He has, also, introduced some which, from their practical bearing, are likely to command attention. In every case, the utmost care is taken to guard the reader against overlooking or misapprehending the points involved in the demonstration. Explanations and cautions are thrown in just where they are most needed. To give the student an opportunity of applying his knowledge, an ample supply of problems is furnished for the exercise of his ingenuity. A better introduction to geometry can hardly be imagined; and we are glad to find it is published at so reasonable a price, because it is a work that ought to be used extensively in our national schools and schools of design, and widely circulated among our manufacturing population.

German Letters on English Education. By Dr. L. Wiese. Translated by W. D. Arnold. (Longman & Co.).—One great advantage of foreign travel is not so much the knowledge, thus directly acquired, of the customs, institutions, &c. of other countries, as its indirect tendency to make us better acquainted with our own. It is not till we come to compare what we see abroad with what forms matter of daily experience at home that we are

able to arrive at anything like an intelligent appreciation of our relative position as a nation. Next to a personal visit to foreign countries, and social intercourse with their inhabitants, there is nothing more instructive in this way—as well as more amusing—than to read what intelligent foreigners, who have visited our shores, have to say about us. To get a correct notion of our national physiognomy, we must see ourselves out of ourselves, and hold up the mirror of the observations of others upon our features. In the volume before us may be found a reflex image of an important phase of our national character, as it appeared to an accomplished observer, who, besides making a tour through England, obtaining access to many persons highly qualified to furnish him with correct information, and visiting our principal educational institutions, evinces a familiarity with our literature and a just appreciation of our social characteristics such as foreigners rarely acquire. The book is all the more instructive for not being strictly confined within the limits which the title might suggest. It is, in fact, a comparison of English and German education, exhibiting the distinctive features of each with great force and general accuracy, tracing their origin, and pointing out their influence upon the national character. All this is done with unusual impartiality. If the author has any bias at all, it is rather against, than in favour of, his own country. He thinks we are right in considering education not so much a means of attaining knowledge as a discipline to prepare for the active duties of life. In discussing those parts of our educational system which strike a stranger as anomalous, if not preposterous, he shows how much may be said in their defence on the ground of the habits of mind and character they are calculated to foster. While claiming for the gymnasias of his own country a higher range of intellectual acquirements than is to be found in our public schools, he considers our mode of education more effective as a preparation for actual life. His profound reverence for the great Dr. Arnold is a proof of the soundness of his views upon education. The translator has done honour to that distinguished name by this service to a cause in which his lamented kinsman took so deep an interest.

An *Easy and Practical Introduction to the Latin Language*, by A. H. Monteith, consists of exercises for translation, both ways, intermingled with grammatical information. It has the grave fault of presenting verbal forms to the pupil before he is sufficiently advanced to analyze them.—Great advantage may be derived from the use of *Miscellaneous Questions on Mrs. Markham's 'History of Greece'*, by M. L. Bennett.

An important subject is well discussed in *Suggestions for the Future Provision of Criminal Lunatics*, by W. Charles Hood.—Among other questions mooted by him is one as to the circumstances under which women who have been found guilty of infanticide may be released. Perhaps his humane suggestion does not go quite far enough; but it is very creditable, and may lead to good.—Mr. George Combe, from his peculiar point of view, investigates *The Principles of Criminal Legislation and the Practice of Prison Discipline*, &c.—Less practical minds treat wider questions. "One of the People," in *The People's Budget*, proposes to produce "upon the only true science of our governmental value, and of its obligatory law to bless its people, millions of money to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and millions of blessings to the British and Irish nations," &c. This title-page, already full enough, has the remarkable feature of a note.—Mr. Silk Buckingham, in his *Coming Era of Practical Reform*, advocates temperance views in an economical point of view.—We have also before us a *Remedy suggested for our Financial Difficulties*, rendering additional Taxation unnecessary, by Warner Stansfield.—A *Letter to Mr. G. J. Holyoake*, containing a *Brief Review of that Gentleman's Conduct and Policy as a Reformer*, &c.—Some *Instances of the Administration of Justice in Southern India*.—Are we bound by our Treaties? A *Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen on the Confiscation of Berar*, by one of those writers who make it their occupation to find us always engaged

in discreditable transactions.—A notice of Leopold Ranke's *Views of French History*, by M. de Circourt, reprinted from the *Bibliothèque Universelle* of Geneva.—A *List of Carvings and other Works of Art*, collected by W. G. Rogers.—A *Report on the Coal-Gas supplied to the City of London; with Examples of the Injury done to Books, &c. by the Products of its Combustion*, by Henry Letherby, containing valuable facts, and a *Report of the Proceedings at a Special Meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, summoned to receive the Resolution of the Council on the Law of Partnership*, which is worth reading. Both sides of the question were ably discussed,—although the younger speakers advocating reform seem rather more than a match for the Conservative dissentients.—We may now mention the *Farewell Address delivered to the Students in the School of Engineering, Trinity College, Dublin, on Scientific Training for Practical Purposes*, by R. V. Dixon.—*Vergilio: a Paper read to the North London Medical Society*, by J. R. Reynolds; who speaks of "one of our German poets," and thus suggests the idea that he is hastily compiling from a foreign work,—and a new and enlarged edition of Mr. W. F. Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature* (New York).—The *Report of the General Board of Health on the Administration of the Public Health Bill and the Nuisances Removal and Disease Prevention Acts from 1848 to 1854*, is full of valuable matter.—We have received a *Report of the Commissioners for Public Baths and Wash-houses in the Parish of St. James, Westminster*.—The *Record of the Great Industrial Exhibition, 1853*—that of Dublin,—by T. D. Jones, has reached a second edition.—Of publications connected with religious subjects, we have before us the following:—*Lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall from November, 1853, to February, 1854*.—A *Companion for Trinity Sunday*.—*The Cross and the Age; or, the New Reformation*.—*Baptism: its Importance and History*, by a Layman.—*Christianity, Theoretical and Practical*, by William Kirkus.—*Vestiges of Divine Vengeance; or, the Dead Sea and the Cities of the Plain*, intended to satisfy what curiosity may have been excited in England by the alleged discoveries of M. de Sauley.—We shall mention here Mr. Herman Heinfetter's *Revealed History of Man*,—and a *Brief Statement of the Doctrines of the Greek Church*, published in the vain hope of exciting sympathy with that Church, under pretence that it is Protestant. We suspect that the class to whom it appeals, if it knew the practical development of the "orthodox" establishment, would feel little flattered by the comparison suggested by such a claim.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Addresses and Sermons at Weston-super-Mare, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Ambrose (the), by Mrs. E. B. Hall, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.
Aunt Eliza's Garret, by Viner, post 8vo. 1s. bds.
Barker's (W. B.) Practical Turkish Grammar, 12mo. 4s. cl.
Bernays's (A. J.) Household Chemistry, 3rd edit. 6s. 4d. cl.
Black's Guide to Dublin and Wicklow, 6s. 1s. 6d. cl.
Black's Guide to Killarney and the South of Ireland, 6s. 1s. 6d. cl.
Black's Picturesque Tourist of Ireland, 6s. 1s. 6d. cl.
Blair's (Rev. D.) Why and Because, 5th edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Bland (Mrs. R. K.) The Field and the Garner, 9s. 1s. 6d. cl. gilt.
Book of Family Crests and Mottoes, 7th edit. 2 vols. 12mo. 21s. cl.
Brief Sketch of the Kingdoms of the Gentiles, 6s. 4d. cl.
Brown's History of Propagation of Christianity, 2d ed. 3 vols. 36s.
Buckingham's (J. S.) Coming Era of Practical Reform, 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Buckingham's History of the Temperance Reformation, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Calvin's Treatise on Helvetia, post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Chapman & Hall's Series: "Transmutation; or, the Lord and the Lout," post 8vo. 3s. cl.
Collins's Illustrated Atlas of London, by Jarman, post 8vo. 5s. cl.
Convent (The) and the Manse, 6s. 1s. 6d. cl.
Cox (H.), On the Peach and Nectarine, 12mo. 2s. 6d. awd.
De Forquet's Edition of Silvio Pellico, new edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
De Forquet's Traduction Historique, 12th edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Dom Daniel Bank, edited by J. Batteigh, 8s. 1s. 6d. cl.
Few Leaves from the Process of Nature Printing, imp. folio, 21s.
Gairdner (Dr.) On Gout, 3rd edit. post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Gautier's Constitution of the Tongue, with Illustrat. 7s. 6d. cl.
Gibbs (Dr.), On Hooping Cough, 6s. 7s. 6d. cl.
Gilbert's (Rev. J.) Christian Atonement, 3rd edit. post 8vo. 5s. cl.
God's Image in Ebony, edit. by Adams, 6s. 1s. 6d. awd.
Golden Gospels, Part I., St. Matthew, 4to. 5s. bds.
Goodrick (R.) Memoir of, by Pickworth, 12mo. 3s. cl.
Jordan's (Dr.) Life, by N. W. Hall, new edit. 12s. 4s. cl.
Hero of Our Own Times; from the Russian of Lermontoff, 4s. 6d. cl.
Hide and Seek, by W. W. Collins, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.
Hochelaga, edited by Warburton, 8th edit. revised, 6s. 1s. 6d.
Hogg's (J.) Microscope, with Illustrations, 6s. 6d. cl.
Holloway's Topography of Isle of Wight, by Hillier, 24mo. 2s. 6d.
Homer's Iliad, trans. by W. G. J. Bunter, 8vo. 10s. cl.
Indestructible Atlas, small 4to. 3s. 6d. awd.
Junius Discovers, by F. Griffin, 12mo. 6s. cl.
Keyser's (R.) Religion of the Northmen, trans. 8s. 1s. 6d. cl.
Kurtin's (P.) Art of Manufacturing Soaps, &c. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Lancashire Life, by Greenhalgh, new 4th ed. 6s. 1s. 6d. bds.
Lang's Hints on Houses, Popular Edition, imp. 8vo. 3s. bds.
Lingard's History of England, 6th edit. revised, Vol. 2, 3s. 6d. cl.
Lyra Lancastriensis, 2nd edition, 32mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Mackenzie's (W. B.) Bible Characters, 6s. 1s. 6d. cl.

Mackenzie's Practical Dictionary of English Synonyms, 3s. 6d. cl.
Masie's (Dr.) Contrast: War and Christianity, 12mo. 1s. cl. gilt.
Monod's (A.) Jesus Tempted in the Wilderness, 6s. 1s. 6d. cl.
Morell's (J. D.) Essentials of English Grammar, 12mo. 8d. cl. awd.
Neth's (S.) First Book of Natural Philosophy, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Orr's Household Handbooks: "Household Medicine," 6s. 1s. 6d. bds.
Overman's (F.) Treatise on Metallurgy, 2nd edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Parry's (J.) Ridiculous Things, Scraps, &c. folio, 21s. cl. gilt.
Regeneration Progressive, not Instantaneous, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Ryle's (Rev. J. C.) Home Truths, 3rd series, 6s. 1s. 6d. cl.
Stanford's Emigrant's Guides—Australia, by Capner, 1s. 6d. cl.
Strachey's (E.) Miracles and Science, 8vo. 3s. bds.
Taylor's (Rev. C. B.) Legends and Records, 6th edit. 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Theologia Germanica, edit. by Dr. Pfeiffer, trans. 6s. 1s. 6d. cl.
Tweedie's (Rev. W. K.) Hand of God in War, roy. 8mo. 1s. cl.
We are all Low People there, and other Tales, 6s. 1s. 6d. bds.
Willmott's Pleasures and Objects of Literature, 3rd edit. 3s. 6d. cl.
Wilson's Principles and Practice of the Water-Cure, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Wood's Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life, illust. 3s. 6d. cl.

THE HISTORICAL PORTRAIT GALLERY AT THE SYDENHAM PALACE.

A certain feeling of awe creeps over the mind of the spectator who stays even for a few minutes to muse in these long avenues of the "Pantheon of History." We can now in some degree imagine what a Roman patrician must have felt when he walked through the hall of his fathers and saw the waxen images of his ancestors on either hand, smiling as his fancy might conceive at his virtues or frowning at his vices; and we can now conceive the feelings with which an Egyptian monarch may have beheld those embalmed bodies of his predecessors, which had for a thousand years mocked at corruption and the worm. The unit man looks small amid this great multitude of the chosen sons of nature—of those who being dead are yet speaking to him from the tomb. We feel as if we were pacing some silent desert of a Purgatorial region, surrounded by pale voiceless faces which something tells us are but the mere vanguard of those shadowy legions which memory can so quickly summon up from their long sleep to re-people earth.

In this Court the dead Painters environ us, from saintly Giotto and Fra Angelico, to Raphael, beautiful as an angel, and Rubens, courteous and lordly as the kings whose courts he visited;—the dead Poets hem us in, from Dante, visionary and mournful, to Ariosto, gay and chivalrous;—and the dead Musicians gird us round, from Palestrina, with the high sad brow, to Mozart, lively as the Viennese who adopted him;—and far without, in very distant circles of a lower heaven, are crowding Kings and Warriors, from heroic Louis to the thick-lipped Bourbon, from heroic Bayard to the mountebank Murat, and from the falcon-eyed De Foix to the ill-starred Lannes.

A few glances here, and all modern history rises before the eye in conflicting images that obliterate each other, and shift like the colours in a kaleidoscope. As we behold the Austrian beauty of the daughter of Maria Theresen, the French Revolution "rushes red on the sight,"—and as we turn to look at the calm austerity of the blind Milton, our own Civil War gives rise to thoughts of the black scaffold and the red axe, of the Whitehall window and the judgment-seat at Westminster. Petrarch, dead in his study, recalls Tasso dying at Rome while the laurel crown was even then wreathing for him in the Capitol,—and Raphael, lying in state before his own picture of 'The Transfiguration,' reminds us of the sadder scene of Haydon, fallen dead and mangled before the unfinished creation of his genius. Peace has come at last to these heroic souls,—and "after life's fitful fever they sleep well." Galileo has long ago risen from his knees before the Inquisition, and in spite of Holy Office and red-legged Cardinals, the world still moves round the sun. Tasso has long since left the madman's narrow dungeon at Ferrara for the narrower grave, and Dante has ere this rejoined his Beatrice in Paradise. Posterity has paid Correggio what his contemporaries refused, and Milton's poems are no longer despised.

It does the loiterer good to look around and remember how Time works its revenges, and how justice denied by one age is granted by another. Here is the proud Torregiano, who broke to pieces the statue he had wrought for the niggardly *hidalgos* that refused him his hire, and who died forgotten in a Spanish dungeon, now become a crowned king among men. Here is the still prouder Michael Angelo, his fellow student, whose nose he broke by an angry blow as they were working together, modelling an antique statue in the princely garden of the Medici,—that same Angelo

whom a mould as he might window, the nobl meek Ro that blu look ac record hoven i loved s groping when d brought could n sightles ever shu manner and all gaze at thought oblivio unreac immortal race su perpetu before but the volution the pai and br He is ju his colle "We m jolty by jeers of the Ma after, too ca ira, lo Madam that dro place of quondan mistress in age, and suft round, and grisette not very that like full more in being ro able to The English The first The Fre Marqu a fair spe includes many of is rich poets an The us seem Ge and Cal like Soc upper li not unl ay that diction, stogmon passions had tra of spr of which he Opposit ever ble tight-sk nfer fer floured ciated ga and his external that shr loose gri great m aspiration

whom a paltry noble compelled in his youth to mould a frail statue of snow in the courtyard that he might mock his useless labour from his palace window. Where is the sculptor now and where the noble in the memory of men? Here is the meek Racine, who was slain by an angry look from that blubber-cheeked king whom nobody stays to look at, and near him is the satirical Boileau who recorded Louis's glory. We see again Beethoven in his old age, deaf to all the sounds he loved so much,—Haydn, though blind, still groping over the keys of the organ,—Buonarrotti, when dim of sight, having the antique torso brought to him that he might feel it, though he could not see its beauty,—and Milton, though sightless, writing of the beauties from which he was ever shut out. The grouping of these casts in this manner supplies an artificial aid to the memory, and all the reading of a life unwinds itself as we gaze at face after face of these dead patriarchs of thought. These are the conquerors over time and oblivion—(the past alone is indestructible and unreachably by destiny), they whose names are immortal and imperishable as long as the human race survives to extend their conquests and perpetuate their fame. Let us stop a moment before this cast of David, not King David, but the great artist-painter of the French Revolution, the butcher of the Convention, and the painter of Napoleon. His face is coarse and brutal,—his mouth hideously distorted. He is just the man you can imagine shouting to his colleagues, in the language of his own art, "We must grind some more red," as the tumbler jolted by, with the pikes clashing before it, amid the jeers of the "insultueux" and the hoarse yelling of the Marseillais, while the *poissardes* who reeled after, tossing up their red caps to the cry of "Ça ira, ça ira, les aristocrates à la lanterne!" Not far off is Madame Dubarry, who once heard those cries that drowned her shrieks as she passed on to the place of death. The unblushing forehead of the *quondam* milliner—the wife of Le Roué, and the mistress of a king, the harlot in youth and saint in age, who escaped death when she was guilty and suffered when she became innocent—is hard, round, small, and prominent. Her small, pert, gisette features, slender neck, and full bust, are not very unlike those of Marie Antoinette, except that those little pouting lips have not the Negro-like fullness of the Austrian race; and the gaze is more impudent and wanton, and less capable of being roused into the heroic. She is one neither able to dare nor to suffer.

The casts are divided into four sections:—the English, the French, the German, and the Italian. The first abounds chiefly with illustrious moderns; the French with the *illuminati* of the "Grand Monarque" and Revolutionary periods, and with a fair sprinkling of the earlier kings; the German includes their chief poets and philosophers, and many of the more recent statesmen; and the Italian is rich in the old painters, and comprises a few poets and dramatists.

The ugliest of all ancient and modern great men seen Galileo, Socrates, and Pitt; Machiavelli and Calhoun coming in a good second. Galileo, like Socrates, has a short, thick, fleshy nose, long upper lip, and prominent cheek-bones;—Socrates, not unlike a vulgar Silenus, was accustomed to say that his face, in spite of the apparent contradiction, was a great argument in favour of physiognomy, for that by nature he had all those bad passions that his features indicated, but wisdom had taught him to subdue them. Pitt has a bow-spiral of a nose, a pert hook-shaped appendage, on which his enemies used to say, "he dangled the Opposition," the most unpromising nose that genius ever blew. Machiavelli is a small, wizened, and tight-skinned looking Jesuit, with the cold cunning ferocity of a wild-cat hidden beneath the white-floured skin of a priest. Calhoun is a gaunt, emaciated giant, like a consumptive backwoodsman, and his angular features seem worked by the external machinery of those whiplowd veins and that shrivelled cordage of muscles that hang like loose rigging about his hollow-eyed visage. The great Michael Angelo, too, in spite of his pure aspirations and noble extraction, appears scarcely

more comely than the illustrious men here selected for their pre-eminence in ugliness. He has the heavy brow, coarse, blunt, almost savage face of a bullying stone-mason, and the protruding cheek-bones of a highland blacksmith, with the perceptive faculties swelling out in a bar above his deep eyes; in short, he presents the rough sketch of the noble face which we see realized in his friend and contemporary, Sebastian del Piombo, whose front and beard are like the Phidian Jove, and who might have served Buonarrotti as model for his Moses. In all the faces you may discern the truth of the remark, made by that acute observer and good pious visionary Lavater, that the eyebrows of the English and the noses of the French are the chief features of their respective great men. Henry the Fourth, Sully, Montaigne, are all remarkable for the bold broad-ridged nose, with its dilatable nostrils; and Shakspeare, Bacon, Newton, have all the low, full, meditative eyebrows, the very reverse of the fantastic, high-arched, wandering ones of Francis the First. "*Non cuique datum est habere nasum*" (it is not given to every one to have a nose), says Lavater plaintively, forgetting that to some the gods grant too much nose, as he might have seen in a moment in the looking-glass.

The Painters form here an interesting series:—from the monastic, calm, pious contemplative faces of Fra Angelico and Masaccio, with whom painting was rather an aspiration and a religious duty than a trade,—to the solemn, aristocratic Venetians, who became rich and ennobled by their art, and the great men who pursued art as a passion, like Michael Angelo, the Barseker, and Raphael, sweet-eyed and saintly,—and so on to the full-blooded, vigorous Flemings, with whom Art was both a trade and a dignity, but not a religion. How we group them together when we think of Titian visited by Michael Angelo, the friend of Raphael and Giulio Romano; or of Velasquez walking at night with Claude and Poussin on the rampart at Rome, while Guido was painting his 'Aurora' in the same city, and Albano too was there not idle; or we see Rubens, a very king among painters, busy at his 'Descent from the Cross,' while robust Jordans and Snyder, Brauer and young Teniers are looking on. Here is Giotto, whom Cimabue took from tending sheep; and the Carracci, the sons of a poor tailor, like Andrea del Sarto; and here is the slow, sure-witted Domenichino, whom the savage cutthroat Spagnoletto persecuted to death; and Guido, the Carracci's pupil, who escaped with difficulty the same fate only to die more miserably than Correggio. We see here those enthusiasts to whom Art was all in all,—who sat beside the galley slaves as they toiled, to watch the straining muscles, and who exposed themselves to the risk of shipwreck for the sake of a marine effect.

Among the great Composers we see the usual peculiarity of the physiognomy, following the changes of a century. Palestrina is austere and calm; Cimarosa sensual and fat; Haydn has a little of the *petit-maitre* about him; but the democratic Beethoven, whom he prophesied would turn out a mere pianist, looks sublime, with his deep eyes, suffering face, and hair like a wild beast's mane.

There are several casts here of the Caesar-like head of Napoleon,—the very type of dominion and serene, cold, imperturbable wisdom; but Canova's and Thorwaldsen's busts, though both grand and calm, fail in point of actual portraiture when compared with the miniatures of Isabet, or the leonine faces that Delaroche and David have painted. In Isabet you trace the great Corsican, from the pale, cynical, melancholy young officer of artillery, and the grave, conscious dignity of the Consul, to the unhealthy and flabby features of the latter Emperor, when, as Lamartine says, his face appeared as if gilded by the bile that tinged his blood, and when his head habitually hung down, like Wordsworth's, heavy with trance-like meditation, and "*le petit caporal*" of the Fantassins had become, in the soldier's language, "*le père pensif*" of the Old Guard. Round this eagle cluster the eaglets. Here are all the Marshals, whom his keen eye detected, like Alexander, in every rank

of life:—Murat, the landlord's son; Junot and Ney, the poor privates; Bernadotte, the brave sergeant; Massena, the vintner's boy; and Kleber, the young architect. Here, too, is Hoche, the stable-boy, who once dared to land in Ireland; Moreau, the renegade, and Desaix, whom Bonaparte wept for at Marengo; and Lannes, whose mind, he said, was continually growing, and who resembled an old Roman rather than a French marshal. Of this invincible band few were native Frenchmen. Junot was a Swiss, Macdonald a Scotchman, and Kellerman and Kleber were Germans. Here is Kleber, whom Napoleon said sometimes slept, but when he awoke it was the awakening of the lion,—looking eager as if trying to pierce the battle-smoke, upraised like a Vulcan starting from his forge;—Hoche, handsome as Murat, and less theatrical than that "King Franconi";—and Marceau, proud, beautiful, and cruel as a Catiline.

The Poets muster strong; and elbow the very kings who let them starve. Here is that Corneille, whom Racine petitioned for so warmly; and who, nevertheless, died in poverty and neglect, while France was still reading the 'Cid' with wonder and delight. Here is Tasso, sad-eyed, but calm,—Ariosto, vivacious and wild,—and Dante, thin-cheeked and suffering,—Metastasio, the boy who was found a poor *improvisatore* in the streets, now full wigged and heavy jowled,—Petrarch, dignified and majestic,—and Goldoni, intelligent and acute.

One may read a nation's history here in the faces of its Kings. In crowned murderer and crowned adulterer you may trace every gradation of human criminality and human folly, from the lust and vanity of Francis the First to the blood-sucking fanaticism of Charles the Ninth,—the inflated greed of Louis the Fourteenth, and the refined degradation of Louis Quinze. Here is Louis the Eleventh,—his wrinkled face drawn down with superstitious terror, and wrung by fear rather than by repentance,—Henry the Fourth, bold and sagacious; but unprincipled, vain, and lewd,—Charles the Ninth, a sort of royal pick-pocket, with a hang-dog, Jack Sheppard face, more fit for the galley bench than the seat of state,—Francis the First, headstrong and weak,—Louis the Twelfth, ugly and heartless; in spite of Brantôme's opinion, that he had "*un visage doux et bon*," and Louis the Fifteenth, with his retreating forehead, fleshy jowl, and sensual under lip.

Behind these come a crowd of illustrious Frenchmen. Voltaire—the incarnation of a sneer,—with his hollow piercing eyes, projecting under lip, and pointed chin:—Descartes, wild, furrowed, and haggard,—the most imaginative looking of severe thinkers; who explained creation by the most absurd and poetical of hypotheses, and convinced himself that there was a God by the most daring of speculations. Here is Sully, the very model of a statesman; grave, wise, and thoughtful, strangely contrasting with the fixed stony faces and compressed lips of such modern diplomatists as Manteuffel and Von Stein.

Of the antique casts, we have no room to speak. It is singular to observe that when the Greek strove to convey a low type of humanity, as in the Faun or Silenus, its face has European analogies. The Roman heads resemble ours in many respects; and the depraved women of the Imperial times, as Faustina, Agrippina, &c., have the hard round forehead and small weak chin which became the marked feature of the Louis Quinze age, or may be traced in the sleepy-eyed, languid beauties of Lely and of Kneller. It is impossible to deny that every century seems to have impressed its peculiar crimes and virtues, and its hopes and struggles, on the faces of its great men. The Elizabethan face is finely oval; the eyes meditative, the forehead high and arched, and the chin firm and well rounded. The George the Second visage is fleshy and full, the chin small and fat, the lower jaw heavy, the neck thick, and the cheeks full and furrowed. The fifteenth century forehead is square,—the seventeenth, round,—the thirteenth, flat and wide,—the eighteenth, full and swelling over the eyes. We believe that in the present day a better type of physiognomy is beginning to appear:—the face

grows more oval, the forehead higher and fuller, the lips smaller and firmer, the nose nobler and straighter. Napoleon's was a model of a head,—Byron, Shelley, Southey, Wordsworth, and Keats were spiritual and handsome. Most of our living authors present much more of the Elizabethan type. Refinement of manners is already perceptible on the national features. Club life may be as selfish as tavern life; but it is purer and healthier. There is more religion now and more decorum,—more earnestness and less materialism. A pure school of poetry has arisen, drawing its images direct from Nature, and appealing to the common heart. A school of painting has sprung up side by side, originating from it, and likely to rival it in renown. With the peaked beard vanished chivalry,—with the full-bottomed wig, Renaissance poetry,—and with the revival of a taste for Gothic Art is now coming back all that was worthy of preservation in the Middle Ages.

THE CHADDA EXPEDITION.

IN the last number of the *Athenæum* Sir Roderick Murchison, in an interesting account of the Chadda Expedition, brings forward a charge against me, from which it must be inferred that I wished to deprive the Royal Geographical Society of the merit of "having originated that Expedition," and of "having assisted Her Majesty's Government towards its completion."

As the *Athenæum*, from the very commencement of the present Expeditions to Central Africa, has been the chief organ for giving authentic information of its progress to the scientific world, I cannot but deem it desirable to submit to you the following particulars relating to the history of the Chadda Expedition, with some of which your Correspondent seems to be unacquainted.

Allow me, therefore, to state in the first place, as a voucher for the correctness and authenticity of what I communicated to you respecting the said Expedition to ascend the Chadda, that it was kindly supplied to me by Mr. Macgregor Laird himself, to whom, consequently, Sir Roderick Murchison's charges would more properly apply.

It will have been seen by your readers that that communication confined itself to a plain, simple statement as to the general plan of the Expedition, the members it is composed of, and the structure of the vessel, without enlarging on complimentary effusions as to its originators, or those who directly or indirectly have any share in its projection.

I am rather surprised, however, to observe that for the Royal Geographical Society is claimed the merit of having originated the Chadda Expedition, inasmuch as this assertion seems to be contradicted by statements published in the Transactions of the Society itself and by other facts. "An Expedition to ascend the Niger and descend the Gambia," originally proposed by Lieut. M'Leod, R.N., had been in consideration with the Council of the Royal Geographical Society for some time back (I believe, since the early part of 1852), though, as Sir Roderick Murchison observes in his communication to your Journal, "This extensive project was never really entertained." Papers on this scheme were, nevertheless, read before the meeting of the Society on the 26th of April 1852, and before the British Association at Belfast in September 1852, at which latter we find among the Reports made by the Committee of Recommendations to the General Committee the following:—"The Committee having been informed that an Expedition has been proposed for ascending the Niger to its source, by Lieut. Lyons M'Leod, R.N., and that it has been recommended to Her Majesty's Government by the Royal Geographical Society and the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, resolve that the President be requested to confer with the President of the Royal Geographical Society in bringing the subject before the Government."—(*Journ. R.G.S.*, 1852, p. lvi.)

Certainly in all that transpired from the Royal Geographical Society upon this subject up to November 1852, (see *ibid.* pp. lii, liv, cxli.), the rivers "Niger and Gambia" only are mentioned, and the River Chadda is never once alluded to, and it was not till after I had publicly pointed out and

advocated the superior claims of the latter river to a scheme like that of Lieut. M'Leod, that the Royal Geographical Society took notice of it. That proposition of mine was published in the *Times* of the 23rd and in the *Athenæum* of the 27th of November 1852, and was very widely circulated in all the leading papers at the time, in the following words:—"... The subject of ascending the Kowara (commonly called Niger) is at present once more seriously thought of in the plan of Lieut. M'Leod, R.N.; which there is little doubt is superior to any previous one, and justifies the hope of success. If this project be realized, it would be worthy of consideration to attempt the further exploration of the Chadda on the same excellent plan. This river, as is well known, unites with the Kowara not far from its mouth, 'which it certainly rivals, if it does not surpass it in magnitude.' That this immense river—a second Niger—extends right into the heart of Inner Africa, was conjectured some time since, but only last year was this supposition corroborated by the actual exploration of Dr. Barth, who, in his journey to Adamaua, crossed the Benueh, a splendid river, half a mile broad and ten feet deep, which he ascertained to be the upper course of the Chadda," &c. &c.

After this nothing further transpired from the Royal Geographical Society till, on the 23rd of May 1853, when in the President's Address the scheme was thus alluded to (*Journ. R.G.S.* for 1853, p. cxi):—"The change of Government necessarily delayed the execution of the project, (viz., Lieut. M'Leod's ascent of the Niger). In the mean time, the last report from Dr. Barth has naturally produced a strong desire to see the original plan somewhat changed by an ascent of the river Tchadda."

Now, although my name is entirely excluded from the long notice of this project that precedes and follows this paragraph, it can only be my own proposal of November 1852 that is alluded to as "Dr. Barth's last report"; for, in point of fact, the report of Dr. Barth preceding the 23rd of May 1853 contains no allusion whatever on the subject, and refers not to his discoveries of the River Benueh and the splendid country of Adamaua at all,—indeed, these had been before the public ever since the 15th of November 1851 when ample accounts were published in the *Athenæum*.

From the foregoing it will, I think, be seen by your readers that, so far from it being my intention to deprive the Royal Geographical Society of the merit of having originated the Chadda Expedition, it is just the reverse. I might, indeed, with some reason, have put myself forward as the originator of it; but this has not been the case, however gratifying the realization of my suggestion and wishes may have been to my private feelings. All I have done has been to bring the results of the Expedition to Central Africa to the best of my ability before the public, and not allow its members, while they are absent and risking their lives in a noble cause, to be aspersed. As to the origin of the Chadda Expedition, it really and truly dates from Dr. Barth's important discoveries made in 1851, and therefore this explorer should not be entirely forgotten or excluded in measuring out the merit that may be connected with it.

In claiming for the Royal Geographical Society the merit of, or connecting the same with, the present noble attempts towards opening Central Africa to commerce and civilization, it would be also quite as praiseworthy to disclaim for the Society the opinion and feeling exhibited by one or two persons connected with it as regards the honest endeavours of Overweg, Barth and Vogel.

AUGUSTUS PETERMANN.

ART-TREASURES IN ENGLAND.

ONE of your Correspondents has given [in the *Athenæum* of May 20th] the result of a comparison between Dr. Waagen's description of a woodcut and the woodcut itself. I have been lately dipping into the first volume of Dr. Waagen's book, and a strange mistake which I remarked in a particular passage led me to make a similar comparison with the work to which it related. To those who have

not an opportunity of testing with their own eyes the value of Dr. Waagen's descriptions, it may be of some interest to learn what sort of reliance they are to place on the series of catalogues which forms the staple of his substantial volumes on the 'Treasures of Art in Great Britain'; and how very serious are those "slips of the pen in statement and description" to which you called attention in your notice of the work.

The passage in Dr. Waagen is as follows (it is at page 220 of vol. I.). "In the department of printed books in the British Museum are several old Italian works which are decorated with miniatures exhibiting the highest state of development to which this art attained in Italy: I must be satisfied with noticing the following. The Life of Giovanni Simonetti, written by Francesco Sforza, and translated by Christoforo Landino, a Florentine, into Italian." The Life of Simonetta written by Sforza!—it sounds as strangely as the Life of Colonel Gurwood written by the Duke of Wellington. Dr. Waagen shows a few lines further on, that he was aware that Sforza was the Duke of Milan—the bold condottiere who won for himself that princely dukedom—a reference to a biographical dictionary would have told him that Simonetta was his secretary, and it must surely have appeared more consonant with the usual course of affairs that the secretary should have written the life of the Duke than the Duke the life of the secretary. He would have found the facts stated in "choice Italian" on the very illuminated page he is going to describe. "Libro primo della historia delle cose fatte dallo invictissimo duca Francesco Sforza scripta in Latino da Giovanni Simonetta et traducta in lingua Fiorentina da Christophoro Landino Fiorentino." Nothing can well be plainer; and it would not have been unnatural to suppose that Dr. Waagen must have resorted to these very lines for his information about Landino, whom he so succinctly describes as "a Florentine," without mentioning that he was the preceptor of Lorenzo de' Medici, the author of one of the most celebrated Commentaries on Dante, and altogether a conspicuous character in the age of the revival of letters. The same lines would have supplied him with the correct name of the author—not Simonetti but Simonetta, a mistake which would have led to the disappointment of any one who went to look for the name of that author in a catalogue or a dictionary. To return to Dr. Waagen's description, which I shall extract entire.—

"A folio volume printed on fine parchment."

The book is on vellum. Parchment is sheep-skin, and vellum is calf-skin. Books on vellum are in every great library—books on parchment are almost unheard of.

"The title-page is decorated in the richest manner with miniatures."

There is no title-page to the book. The page which Dr. Waagen intends to refer to is the first page of the text, which is preceded by five leaves of preliminary matter.

"In the place usually occupied by initials is the masterly profile of Francesco Sforza, with the inscription, Fran. Sforza, Vic. Pater Patrie Dux Mil. IIII."

It is a medallion portrait, which it would have been as well to specify. In the inscription the name "Sforza" is not given at length, but thus: "Sfor." The word "Vic." which follows, is also an abbreviation. Why give one as it stands and not the other?

"Also in the delicate and very tasteful arabesque border in the manner of Mantegna—upheld on each side by two angels—is the portrait of Lodovico Sforza, called 'il Moro,' again in profile."

This is another medallion portrait, and is upheld not by "two angels" "on each side," but by two angels one above and one below, if indeed the lower figure can be called an angel; it is rather a winged boy.

"In reference to the appellation 'il Moro,' there is a circle above, with a Moor with two children doing homage. Below are the Sforza arms surrounded by a number of angels quite in the forms of Mantegna, and charmingly executed."

The illuminated border goes round the page. It is in a projection from the border on the left-hand

side, the
In the h
vico; in
head, w
bottom
connecte
use of th
tinct in
parts of
Sforza a
angels a
call Cap
most ch
ing at th
do I hol
one of th
other, w
vigorou
his back
the form
able to
silence,
and cha
he under
"Besid
shadowin
coloured
From
surely co
ornamen
nation, I
but to en
between
initial, i
initials a
always b
grounds
gen refer
"The na
of 'Que
rale in l
notto Pe
MCCCLX
The in
bibliogr
the end
tells us i
or the n
follows:

The fo
difficulty
The title
a word fi
means co
two disti
to find a
corded u
of the ve
ning, the
three lin
the same
had not
observed,
the Doct
transcrip
well-know
er,—the
Little Jo
he was a
makes hi
of the ci
is seldom
mistakes
phon."
"The ba
bility t
mentions
the time

side, that the portrait of Francesco Sforza occurs. In the border on the right is the portrait of Lodovico; in the top border is the medallion of a Moor's head, with on each side of it a child; and in the bottom border are the Sforza arms, and the figures connected with them. From Dr. Waagen's vague use of the terms "above" and "below," &c. no distinct idea of the position of the various component parts of the illumination can be formed. The Sforza arms which he describes as surrounded by angels are surrounded by what one would rather call Cupids,—two groups of chubby children of the most charmingly comic character, one group playing at the game of "Buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?" the other at some game in which one of the children lays his head in the lap of another, while a third gives the stooping figure a vigorous slap on one hand which he holds behind his back. Surely these occupations of "angels in the forms of Mantegna," were sufficiently remarkable to be noticed. By passing them over in silence, Dr. Waagen has missed the most striking and characteristic feature of the work of art which he undertakes to describe.

"Beside these are golden initials, with brown shading in quadrangles, with blue and other coloured grounds, with very delicate decorations."

From the wording of this passage a reader might surely conclude, as I did, that the initials form an ornament to the border described. In that illumination, however, I could find nothing of the kind; but to each chapter of the book—and it contains between thirty and forty—there is an illuminated initial, in an illuminated square; and though the initials are not always golden, and the shading not always brown, but as various in colouring as the grounds are, it is these, I presume, that Dr. Waagen refers to.

"The time and place of the printing, and the name of the printer, are fully shown in this notice. 'Questa Sfortia da (sic) traducta de sermone litterale in lingua frentina la impressa Antonio Zanolto Parmesano in Milano nelli anni del Signore MCCCLXXX.'"

The inscription referred to is what is called by bibliographers the colophon,—that is, it stands at the end of the book. For aught that Dr. Waagen tells us it might stand at the end, the beginning, or the middle, or indeed it might not be taken from the book at all. It is in an urn shape, as follows:

QUESTA SFORTIA
DA TRADUCTA DE SER
MONE LITTERALE IN LINGUA
FIRENTINA LA IMPRESSA ANTONIO
ZAROTTO PARMESANO IN MILA
NO NELLI ANNI DEL SIGNORE
M CCC O
L XXX X
FINIS.

The form of the inscription at once explains a difficulty that seems to have puzzled Dr. Waagen. The title of the book, the 'Sfortiada,' or Sfortiad, a word framed in imitation of the Iliad, is by this means cut in two, and he has thence taken it for two distinct words, for which he has been unable to find a meaning, and which he has therefore recorded under protest of a "sic." But at the end of the very same line of which this is the beginning, the word "sermone" is also cut in two, and three lines further on the word "Milano" shares the same fate, so that at all events Dr. Waagen had not far to look for a parallel case. It will be observed, too, that as in the instance of Simonetta, the Doctor has been singularly unfortunate in the transcription of proper names. Zanolto is the well-known appellation of an eminent early printer,—the Doctor turns him into "Zanolto," or Little John. The printer tells us distinctly that he was a "Parmesano," or Parmesan; the Doctor makes him a "Permesano," a native, we presume, of the city of Perma, wherever that may be. It is seldom that one meets with three such serious mistakes in the transcription of one short colophon.

"The very beautiful miniatures are in all probability the work of that Girolamo whom Vasari mentions as a distinguished miniature painter of the time at Milan. They forcibly recall the minia-

tures on the deed of settlement between Lodovico Sforza and his wife Beatrice von Este."

The most noticeable point in this passage is the name assigned to the Italian lady, whose deed of settlement (*query*, marriage contract) is mentioned—Beatrice von Este. In many parts of the 'Treasures of Art' the names of individuals having no connexion with Germany, are made to assume a German form, a practice not to be commended. In defence of Cesar von Missy, it may be said that Cesar de Missy was born in Berlin, though he has hitherto always been called by his French appellation; but why is Mr. Swabey to be turned into Herr Schwabe (page 37 of vol. I.), and Mr. Rhode Hawkins into Herr Rohde Kaerkins (in the same page), an appellation under which he also flourishes in the Index?

So much for the Sfortiad.—I am concerned to observe how much paper I have covered in pointing out the errors of description relating to a single volume; but I have endeavoured to be as brief as clearness would allow me. The description of the book that immediately follows—the Aldine edition of Martial—which concludes all that Dr. Waagen has to say of the illuminated works in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum, contains even greater blunders than that of the Sfortiad; but I must be briefer in correcting them. The poet, Dr. Waagen tells us, is represented in the title-page (the figures are *not* on the title-page) "with flowers in one hand and a DWARF in the other." (!) and below him are "two satyr-like figures holding WATER." (!) Instead of a dwarf, Martial has a branch, and instead of water, the satyrs hold a shield of armorial bearings. An ingenious friend, who looked at the book before I did, not only detected these odd mistakes, but suggested their probable explanation,—a dwarf in German is "Zwerg," and a branch is "Zweig"; water in German is "Wasser," and arms are "Wappen"; and a bad manuscript might lead the best translator into these ludicrous mis-statements. Dr. Waagen would do well to say as little as possible of printed books. I am told that in the third volume, which I have not yet looked at, he speaks of the Aldine editions at Hamilton Palace as specimens of *incunabula*. If so, bibliographers will hardly take him as an authority.

I am, &c. P. Q.

ROYAL GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

THE Annual Visitation of the Royal Observatory took place on Saturday last, when the Board of Visitors inspected this national establishment. The Astronomer Royal, in his Report, states that he trusts to be able to report at a very early date, the conclusion of the very important operation of determining the longitude difference between the observatories of Greenwich and Paris.

In his last report, Mr. Airy alluded to the erection of a time signal ball at Deal, to be dropped every day by a galvanic current from the Royal Observatory. The ball has now been erected by Messrs. Maudslay & Field, and the galvanic connexion with the Observatory, through the telegraph wires of the South-Eastern Railway, is perfect. The automatic changes of wire communications are so arranged that, when the ball at Deal has dropped to its lowest point, it sends a signal to Greenwich to acquaint Mr. Airy, not with the time of the beginning of its fall (which cannot be in error), but with the fact that it really has fallen. The ball has several times been dropped experimentally with perfect success, and some small official and subsidiary arrangements alone are wanting for bringing it into constant use.

No step has yet been taken for the galvanic determination of the longitude of the Oxford Observatory, but the necessary preparations within that building are now complete.

The normal clock, with its small adjusting apparatus, has been in constant use. It drops the Greenwich ball and the Strand ball; it sends daily signals along several railways, and it maintains in sympathetic movements various clocks by galvanic currents. Among other clocks thus moved, one is in the chronometer-room, one at the Observatory entrance gate, and one at the South-Eastern Railway offices, London Bridge.

The barrel apparatus for the American method of transits, has been practically brought into use, not, however, as Mr. Airy states, without having met with a succession of difficulties which happily have been overcome. Still Mr. Airy considers the apparatus troublesome, consuming much time in the galvanic preparations, and other details. But its high astronomical merits of general accuracy render the method very far superior to the former mode of observing by the eye and ear.

The beautiful system of registering magnetical and meteorological changes by means of photography continues to be employed, and efforts have been made to multiply copies of the Photographic Registers. After many experiments, it was found that, by the agency of sunlight upon the back of an original photograph, whose face was pressed closely, by means of a glass plate, upon proper photographic paper below, there would be no difficulty in preparing negative and inverted secondaries, and, from them, positive tertiaries. Thus, beyond the trouble which the process involves, Mr. Airy anticipates that it will be easy to multiply copies to any extent which may be desired.

The changes among the Observatory instruments have been so trifling during the past year as not to require definite notice. A fire-proof room, for the preservation of valuable documents will shortly be constructed, a sum having been granted by the Admiralty for that purpose.

Under the head of "General Remarks," the Astronomer Royal thus concludes his Report:—"The past year has, on the whole, been felt as a laborious one. This has arisen from a cumulation of several perfectly distinct causes. The order of our printing has been disturbed, and this has produced great disarrangement of all our ordinary daily work. The establishment of our galvanic system, and its application to American transits, to public time-signals, and more especially to the longitude-determination, has caused to the establishment in general, and to myself in particular, a great consumption of time. The preparation of the Observatory Regulations, and of the description of the Transit-Circle, and the closing of the business of the Standard Commission, have required a great amount of writing which could be entrusted to no one but myself. I may confidently hope that in the next following years several of these causes will not be in action. Still I am impressed with the feeling that the strength of our establishment is now loaded to the utmost that it can bear. A brief review of the progress of the science of Astronomy and of the arts related to it will show that this must be expected. The number of known planets has been largely increased; and I cannot think that in this National Observatory the neglect of any one of the bodies of the Solar System is permissible. The American method of transits adds to our labours; but it appears likely to contribute to accuracy, and it will give facilities for the record of the observations made at other Observatories, upon our registering-barrels; and if these advantages are established by experience, the method must be maintained. The public dissemination of accurate time brings some trouble; but it is a utilitarian application of the powers of the Observatory so important that it must be continued. The galvanic determination of difference of longitude brings with it a mass of work in negotiations, in preparations, and in calculations; but it produces results of such unimpeachable excellence, and of such value to astronomy and geodesy, that it must in anywise be preserved as part of our system. Time is consumed in experiments for the improvement of our photographic process, and in measures for the multiplication of copies; but these are worthy objects of attention, which it would be wrong to neglect. All these are additions to the labours of the Observatory as they existed a few years ago, unbalanced by any corresponding subtraction."

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

TO-DAY the Crystal Palace will be open to the public, with a ceremonial that recalls the striking features of that other inauguration in Hyde Park three years ago. The scene will awaken many

memories; and will suggest many points of contrast and resemblance between old and new. Various eyes will see these variously. The more subtle shades of difference are not now apparent perhaps. Time alone can bring them out. But there are certain points that will not fail to strike observers now. Hyde Park Palace was the original,—this is only a copy. The old Palace was a mixture of the bazaar, the fancy fair, and the workshop,—Sydenham Palace has some elements of the museum, the school-room and the refectory. Over the one, Labour and Industry presided,—over the other reigns Genius and Art. In the first, Art was secondary,—in the second, Art is first. In the past, all ranks and all nations met as competitors in the common arena,—in the present, dead and living minds struggle for the prize, and the Arts of forgotten nations contend with the Arts of those who may also be in their day forgotten. The roar of cannon and the blasts of trumpets proclaimed the Hyde Park inauguration,—a thousand voices will hail the opening at Sydenham. This is the Corinthian; the other was Doric. This is the fruit of the never-to-be-forgotten flower,—the graceful manhood expanded from the sinewy youth. The first was cosmopolitan,—the second is also cosmopolitan in a certain sense. In the other Exhibition we had the fraternity of nations,—in this, we have the fraternity of genius.

The Earl of Rosse's third *Soirée* was held on Saturday, and like those preceding it was numerously attended by literary and scientific men. There was a large collection of interesting objects exhibited; among which we noticed a series of photographs, by Mr. Delamotte, of the Crystal Palace; and a model of a tower two hundred feet high, which it is proposed to erect near the observatory at Kew, for the purpose of using the large Huyghenian telescope belonging to the Royal Society.—Mr. Appold exhibited an ingenious and sensitive air-gauge; Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, various specimens of so-called "Nature printing"; Mr. Thomas, a model of an ingenious and novel application of electro-magnetism. A case, containing a great number of vegetable substances calculated to make paper, and partly reduced to pulp, attracted much attention. Mr. Archibald exhibited several specimens of beautiful marbles, from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—The fourth and concluding *Soirée* this season will be held this evening.

On Saturday, last week, the second *fête* of the Horticultural Society for the season took place at Chiswick. A fine day, but cold, brought down some five thousand persons from London for a pleasant promenade on the green turf, enlivened by music and varied by the flower-show. The grounds were in the finest order. The fruits and roses exhibited were of high excellence. We were glad to find that 'Partant pour la Syrie' has been adopted into our repertory of military music, in answer to the musical compliments of the French; and this fine air was played by the combined bands of the Coldstream, Grenadier and First Life Guards with magnificent effect, immediately preceding the final God save the Queen.

The last for the season of the pleasant gatherings of the Kensington Conversazione was held on Thursday evening at Campden House, when a very large company assembled, and a very choice collection of pictures by English artists was offered to their notice. Turner's 'Burning of the Houses of Parliament' drew a crowd of admirers,—and some of this artist's water-colour drawings excited a deep interest. Wilkie and Stothard next claimed attention. Among living artists whose works contributed to the attractions of the night, were Sir E. Landseer, Messrs. Leslie, Frith, Ward, Egg, Stone, Millais and many others. The house itself, however, with its antiquarian art-treasures more than divided the honours with the modern exhibitors. Altogether, the series of meetings held in Campden House this year, while pleasant at the time, cannot fail to be profitable in their degree to the interest of Art in Kensington.

Our industrial sections, anxious for our place in the gathering of the coming year in France, are beginning to stir for themselves.—A preliminary meeting of the silk trade of London was held on

Saturday last, in Spital Square, to consider the proper representation of its productions at the Paris Exhibition,—when it was resolved to ask the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art, to summon a general meeting of the silk trade, for the purpose of organizing the requisite measures to represent completely the silk manufactures of the metropolis at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.—In the circle in which we labour more especially, we hear daily complaints of the apparent apathy in high quarters. Art is alarmed for its interests. As yet we are not aware that any measure has been adopted to secure a fair representation of the English school; though it is pretty clear, from experiences in Hyde Park, that the reputation of our school on the Continent during the next dozen years or more will very much depend on the richness or poverty of this visible representation. Why do not the artists follow the example of the workers in silk, and begin to act for themselves?

A paragraph is going the usual round of our contemporaries which asserts that at the special instance of Prince Albert, the Director of the Berlin Museum, Dr. Waagen, is about to visit this country with a view to his appointment as Director of our National Gallery—whereupon a loud outcry is raised against foreign influence and the like. We can assure our over-sensitive contemporaries that there is not one word of truth in the statement to which they have given the currency of their columns. Dr. Waagen, we believe, is not in England at the instance of Prince Albert at all. He is here by the necessities of his literary plan and at the invitation of private friends. Dr. Waagen has written a book on our 'Treasures of Art,'—a good book and a useful book in the main—yet full of faults—some of judgment—others of description—as was, perhaps, unavoidable in dealing with so large a subject in a limited time. We have ourselves freely pointed out some of these errors, and do so once again in our present issue. Hence a necessity with Dr. Waagen to return to England and re-examine his several subjects. This, we believe, is the whole truth. Dr. Waagen, we are assured, has no intention to resign his post in Berlin,—and of course has no idea of succeeding to the place so readily assigned to him by our contemporaries.

A Correspondent, who is known to us, and who had a life-long intimacy with Mr. Turner and Mr. Wells, writes to us in correction and explanation of a passage quoted from Mr. Ruskin's 'Lectures.'—"I observe in the second notice of Ruskin's 'Lectures at Edinburgh' (*ante*, p. 651) an erroneous statement which, from personal knowledge of facts, I am able and anxious to offer a correction of. A story is there quoted of Turner's liberality to the widow of a 'poor drawing-master, Mr. Wells, whom Turner had long known.' The late William Frederick Wells, who, during a long and important portion of the life of Mr. Ruskin's hero, associated with him on terms of intimate and confidential friendship, was, it is true, a drawing-master, but he was eminent in his line, in which he had realized a competency many years before his death. He was then a widower, and he left behind him a grown-up family in easy circumstances. Turner in early life was much benefited by Wells's counsels and encouragement in the career for which his genius qualified him, but which his natural temperament did not always lead him to follow with the judgment and perseverance that his friend successfully urged upon him. I may mention as an instance, the admirable work 'Liber Studiorum,' which was undertaken by Turner at Wells's earnest persuasion; and the plan of it arranged, and several subjects prepared, during a visit to a cottage in Kent which belonged to Mr. Wells and was then his summer residence. It is possible that Mr. Ruskin may have heard the anecdote he relates in connexion with some other friend of Turner's, but there is certainly no foundation for associating it with the name of Wells. Told as he tells it, it will give pain to several persons in respectable positions; and I should be gratified if the *Athenæum* would give to this explanation the same currency it has afforded to the mis-statement. It may be further interesting to mention, that Mr. Wells was one of the founders and first members of the Society

of Painters in Water Colours, and that several works of merit from his pencil appeared in the Exhibitions of earlier years."

Illustrations of the war, more or less authoritative, are multiplying daily. Among the last and best, we have a view of Cronstadt, taken from the river-side nearest to St. Petersburg, drawn by Mr. E. L. Dolby, and published by the Messrs. Colnaghi. It is, we believe, an authentic representation of the fortress towards which so many anxious eyes and hearts are now turned; and it will doubtless find a place in many of the homes of those who feel an interest in the war.—Mr. Wyld has issued two new maps of the Seat of War in European Turkey:—one, exhibiting on a large scale the country between Gallipoli and Adrianople, the Gulf of Burgas, and the southern slopes of the Balkan; the other showing the mouths of the Danube and the sea-coast to Varna, the course of the great river as far as Giurgio, with the roads, islands and fortifications, and that mass of the Balkan which has its centre in Shumla.—Messrs. Black have also come to the elucidation of the common subject. Their two maps, 'Chart of the Baltic' and 'Gulf of Finland,' profess to be compiled from Admiralty and Russian surveys.

We may add, in this place, that several new views have been painted for the Gallery of Illustration in Regent Street—including a new picture of Sebastopol, from Mr. O'Reilly's drawing, showing the forts, ships, inlets, buildings, cemeteries, hospitals and other salient features of this celebrated port; together with a new picture of Silistria, now so hotly pressed by the Russians, and so gallantly defended by Mussa Pacha. These pictures should be seen.

One of our Paris Correspondents writes:—"The *entente excessive cordiale* now existing between England and France has excited the Parisians already in favour of the English language. Paris at the present time is posted—from the Barrière du Mont Parnasse to the Barrière Blanche—with advertisements of 'Cours d'Anglais.' This excitement is likely to improve Gallic-English. The Paris visitor, with a lively recollection of the extraordinary language uttered by the keepers of establishments at which they "Spike the English," will be glad to learn that he is likely to understand Boulevards English very shortly. Up to the present time, however, the old Parisian English may be seen in the Paris byways. According to the Paris authorities, the Mont de Piété is a "Pawnbrok,"—a bowling-green is a "bouligrin,"—a beef-steak is a "bifteck,"—and one enterprising tradesman informs British visitors that he sells "comfortable pastry." Thus, it is obvious that there is plenty of work for the Professor of English:—and now, while the Paris organs are playing our National Anthem in my street, and a Paris poet is celebrating the Anglo-Gallic alliance as the triumph of civilization, the time appears propitious for the vigorous movements indicated by the immense yellow placards that meet the Parisian's eye at every turn.

A Correspondent, warmly devoted to the cause of Free Libraries, writes to us from Birmingham.—"Only last week, at a public meeting, it was proclaimed that the town of Birmingham was 'pre-eminent for science and literature.' The same language was recently spoken from the pulpit. I have long held a very different opinion. If ever there was a borough that had a bad reputation in all that relates to the spread of literature, Birmingham is that borough. Let us take the most recent example as to how fares the Libraries Act in this borough, as some proof that I am not using words without attaching any meaning to them, when I assert that Birmingham, with its population of 250,000, is inferior to any town in England in its provision for literary wants. And yet, with a most illiterate and demi-barbarous population, there is a continual glorifying and boasting about their 'pre-eminence!' Of the bad pre-eminence of Birmingham in a literary and scientific point of view, I will only remark, that not a single mechanics' or literary institution exists in the town. Twopence per volume is the sum charged for reading any book, however old. The

town is influenced by movements for admission after m. Publicly that the disposed voting sincerely viciency exposed son and meeting and pro home more c wretched own to about t petent Act. T pired in paper m takes n tions to Act."

Last by Mess ging go rally by Museum Hamilt the pri we inst of Olive sonn Ha Monckl other c citing n prices: Irish T graph, b Book, fr tures, se Correspond number by his co form a Abstract lot 24, I from 156 8l. 15s., relating —lot 26 Documen Boyle P when M was thro perjury, Brooks's Book, en among c injustice minister ceux Ki officers," fourth L demned) English scription 11l. 11s., script of handwrit Domesda script by Castle S was foru quiste, Fulberti in the fo Irish Rel in his o Maria V —lot 75, 1600, a Ireland, 79, Liber Hibernia

town is full of beer-shops, and such is the adverse influence of these pest-houses to any educational movement that at this very moment the proposal for adopting Mr. Ewart's Act is abandoned. So after months of labour in the cause of a 'Free Public Library for Birmingham,' I am now informed that the Mayor and Town Council are not even disposed to give the Burgesses an opportunity of voting on the question! This is too bad, and I sincerely trust such apathy and miserable subservency to the pocket interest will be properly exposed and rebuked. Let me tell Mr. Dawson and the 3,000 persons present at the recent meeting in Birmingham respecting the position and prospects of Poland, that charity should begin at home, and not abroad; and that it would be far more creditable to first sympathize with the wretchedly ignorant outcasts and helots of their own town than to busy themselves in vain talk about the wrongs of Poland. It is quite competent now to take a vote on the Libraries Act. The two years (since an adverse vote) expired in April, and yet the Mayor (Mr. Baldwin, a paper manufacturer, immersed in his paper duties) takes no notice whatever of the repeated applications to him to use his endeavours to adopt the Act."

Last week the Betham Manuscripts were sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, the lots realizing good prices. They were bought up principally by Sir Frederick Madden (for the British Museum), Dr. Neligan, and Messrs. Boone, Hamilton, Upham, and Bohn. As a specimen of the prices put upon old writings by collectors, we instance the characteristic holograph letter of Oliver Cromwell (lot 137), addressed "For my son Harry Cromwell," which was secured by Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., for 17*l.* Among the other curiosities, we shall content ourselves by citing merely the most interesting, with their prices:—Lot 7, Archdall's Collections relating to Irish Topography, entirely in the author's autograph, brought 7*l.* 15*s.*—lot 10, Banagher Minute Book, from 1693 to 1749, with the official signatures, secured for the Museum 3*l.*—lot 15, Betham Correspondence, in 35 vols., 4*to.*, embracing a number of notes and letters addressed to the herald by his contemporaries, a selection of which would form a readable volume, 35*l.*—lot 17, Betham's Abstract of the Statutes of Ireland, 10*l.* 10*s.*—lot 24, Betham's List of Knights made in Ireland from 1565 to 1839, with paintings of their arms, 8*l.* 15*s.*—lot 25, Betham's Inrollment of Matters relating to the Counties Palatine in Ireland, 8*l.*—lot 26, Betham's List of Ancient Historical Documents relating to Ireland, 13*l.* 13*s.*—lot 30, Boyle Papers, relating to the conspiracy in 1593, when Mr. Boyle, afterwards the great Earl of Cork, was thrown into prison, charged with "felony, perjury, forgery, and other crimes," 6*l.* 6*s.*—lot 33, Brooks's (York Herald) Heraldic Commonplace Book, entirely in his autograph, and containing, among other curious entries, a complaint of the injustice of Mr. Secretary Cecil making "Westminster skolemester among William Camden Clarenceux King of Arms over the heads of the old officers," 17*l.*—lot 43, Concilium Generale (the fourth Lateran, in which the Albigenes were condemned), written in the fourteenth century by an English scribe, 10*l.*—lot 46, Sir R. Cox's Description of Corke, in his own handwriting, 11*l.* 11*s.*—lot 52, Dinn-Seanchus-Erenn—a transcript of this celebrated Irish topography, in the handwriting of Prof. Connellan, 17*l.*—lot 53, Domesday Boke of Dyvelyn Citiu (Dublin), transcript by Sir W. Betham, 19*l.*—lot 54, Dublin Castle State Letter Book in 1782, probably, as was formerly the custom, disposed of as a perquisite, but now redeemed for 5*l.* 15*s.*—lot 64, Fulberti Episcopi Carnotensis Opuscula, written in the fourteenth century, 5*l.*—lot 71, Holt, the Irish Rebel Commander-in-Chief's Autobiography, in his own handwriting, 4*l.* 10*s.*—lot 73, Horne B. Marie Virginis, with seven illuminations, 25*l.* 10*s.*—lot 75, Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, 1173–1600, a transcript, 16*l.* 16*s.*—lot 77, Annals of Ireland, from 1559 to 1686 inclusive, 8*l.* 8*s.*—lot 79, Liber Regalis Visitationis in tribus Provinciis Hibernie, being the fair copy of the Commis-

sioners' Report, a document of national importance, and secured for the nation, 31*l.*—lots 80 to 87, The Original Entries of Recognizances in the Irish Chancery, &c., 38*l.*—lot 88, Original MS. of the Orders in Council for Irish Affairs during the Protectorate, Sir F. Madden secured for 6*l.* 6*s.*—lot 118, Lodge's Historical Collections for Ireland, transcribed from the originals, for which the Government gave his widow an annuity of 500*l.* for life, was purchased by Mr. Boone for 15*l.*—lot 138, Service of the Holy Trynity, an English MS. of the fifteenth century, sold for 10*l.*—lot 140, O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary, with numerous MS. additions by Prof. Connellan, 29*l.*—lot 158, Poems in the autograph of Payne Fisher, Poet-Laureate to Oliver Cromwell, 3*l.*—lot 162, Quarles's Divine Fancies, in the poet's autograph, 5*l.* 10*s.*—lot 167, Roger de Waltham Compendium Morale, MS. of the fourteenth century, on vellum, 27*l.*—lot 168, Bishop Rooth's Analecta Sacra, in English, 7*l.* 15*s.*—lot 180, Dean Swift's Humorous Poems, in his own autograph, unpublished, 10*l.* 10*s.*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN.—Admission (from 9 till 7 o'clock), 1*s.*; Catalogues, 1*s.* JOHN PRESCOOT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS and DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily, from 10 to 6.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogues, 6*d.* GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogues, 6*d.* JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE TWENTY-SEVEN EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1*s.* JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

GALLERY OF GERMAN PAINTINGS.—THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF MODERN GERMAN MASTERS IS NOW OPEN daily, from 9 a.m. till dusk.—Admission, 1*s.*—Catalogue, 10*s.* New Bond Street, next door to the Clarion.

FRENCH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.—THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS IS NOW OPEN at the Gallery, No. 121, Pall Mall, opposite the Opera House, from 10 to 6 daily.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogues, 6*d.*

COLOSSUM, Regent's Park.—Admission, 1*s.*—The original PANORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily, from half-past Ten till Five. Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, &c. The extraordinary PANORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT, every Evening, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening.—CYCLOPAMA, Albany Street, is NOW OPEN, with a magnificent Panorama of NAPLES, exhibiting the great ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS and DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII, &c. &c. The representation of the Ruined City. These Views have been long in preparation, and will be exhibited with all the resources of this vast Establishment. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1*s.*; Reserved Seats, 2*s.*

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—A new picture of SEBASTIAN, with all its accessories, of the Admiralty drawing, by Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, of H.M.S. Retribution, and SILVIA, are now added to the DIORAMA OF THE DANUBE and BLACK SEA.—Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.*

Mr. FRIENDS' Grand Moving Diorama of CANADA, the UNITED STATES, NIAGARA, and the St. LAWRENCE, with original Scenes, Glens, and Chasms, forming the most beautiful entertainment in existence. Daily at Three and Eight (Saturday Evening excepted). NEXT the POLYTECHNIC, Regent Street.—Admission, 1*s.* and 2*s.*; Reserved Seats, 3*s.*; Boxes, 15*s.*

TIGHT LACING IN THE ARMY.—The injurious effects of the pressure of dress upon different parts of the body in both sexes, shown by numerous figures in Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM, and lectured on daily by that popular lecturer, Dr. SEXTON, recently engaged at this Institution. Dr. Kahn's Museum is now thoroughly established as one of the Metropolitan sights, and is OPEN for Gentlemen DAILY, from 11 till 5, and from 7 till 10. Lectures at 12, 2, 4, and half-past 7 Evening. A part only of the Museum is OPEN for LADIES on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 till 5. Lectures by Mrs. Sexton. On those days, however, Gentlemen are still admitted from 11 till 4, and from 7 till 10.—Admission, 1*s.*—Salle Robin, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES. ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PATRON:—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Four important ILLUSTRATIONS JUST ADDED to the Views of the SEAT OF WAR on the DANUBE and in the BALTIC. THE BALTIC FLEET IN THE DOWNS, CASTLE OF KRONBERG, FORTS ALEXANDER and PETER, at KRONSTADT, CROWN QUAY, St. PETERSBURGH, KALAFAT WIDEN, SEASIDE, &c. &c. Entrance to the BLACK SEA, BATTLE OF SINOPÉ, and DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH FLEET, &c. &c.—LECTURES by J. H. PEPPEL, Esq., on the CHEMISTRY of our DAILY BREAD, in special relation to that made by the NEW PROCESS, daily at Two o'clock; and in the Evenings on the DECORATION OF PAPER.—LECTURE by Dr. BACHOFNER on ELECTRICITY and the ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Open Mondays and Evenings. Admission, 1*s.*; Schools, and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 1.—F. Ouvry, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. O'Neill exhibited a variety of rubbings from Irish Crosses in the Co. Louth.—Mr. W. M. Wylie communicated an account of discoveries recently made in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Parker read a memoir on some remarkable French churches, and exhibited a number of beautiful drawings in illustration.

CHEMICAL.—May 1.—Col. Philip Yorke, President, in the chair.—Patrick Duffy, Esq., was elected a Fellow.—Dr. H. Benze Jones delivered a discourse 'On the Quantitative Determination of Sugar in Solution by means of the Circular Polarization of the Light transmitted.' He gave a résumé of whatever had been written on the subject by the French chemists, with various observations of his own. He described the conversion of cane-sugar into the uncrystallizable variety which has a left-handed rotation, and stated his conviction that, whenever this sugar was brought to dryness, it was reconverted into a sugar polarizing to the right. It was Soleil's apparatus which he always used.

May 15.—Prof. Graham, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. Müller and Mr. C. G. Williams were elected Associates.—A paper was read, by M. Heinrich Meidinger, 'On the Occurrence of Ozone and Peroxide of Hydrogen in the Electrolysis of Sulphuric Acid.' The author described the results of some investigations which he undertook with the view of ascertaining the causes of irregularity in the formation of the decomposition products of water in voltametric operations. He found that, whenever ozone is produced in considerable quantity, the volume of the evolved oxygen is much less than that which would correspond with the hydrogen given off at the same time. The strength of the current, the temperature of the decomposing liquid, the strength of the acid, and the size of the electrodes, were found to exert a marked influence on the results; but the deficiency in the evolved oxygen, which was sometimes very considerable, could not be wholly accounted for by the quantity of ozone present,—and the author considers that the large quantity of oxygen which sometimes disappears during the electrolysis is retained in the liquid in the form of peroxide of hydrogen.—A paper was also read by Dr. J. H. Gladstone, 'On the Corrosive Action of Sugar on Iron and other Metals.' The frequently-observed corrosive action of solution of sugar on iron vessels led the author to this investigation. He found that if a piece of iron be partially immersed in a solution of pure cane-sugar, and kept in a warm place, the metal becomes corroded about the edge of the liquid, but that portion of the metal which is permanently immersed remains bright. This solution, on being examined, was found to contain protoxide of iron, and to have a deep red-brown colour. The author believes that a definite compound is formed of sugar and protoxide of iron. Experiments were made on the various circumstances under which this action took place, and others were instituted with the view of ascertaining the action of solutions of sugar on other metals. Copper was scarcely acted on at all. Lead was attacked much more readily, especially at an elevated temperature. Zinc was very slowly and but slightly acted upon. Tin was also very slowly attacked. Mercury and silver were not acted upon in the slightest degree.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—June 5.—W. W. Bird, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. G. J. Lyons, C. R. Macgrigor and the Rev. T. G. A. Rushton, were duly elected members, and Dr. J. Fergusson was admitted a member.—A donation of 100*l.* was announced from Mr. Pepps.—Thanks were voted to Mr. T. H. Huxley, Prof. Tyndall, Mr. B. C. Brodie and Dr. E. Frankland, for their discourses on the evenings of May the 12th, 19th, 26th, and June the 2nd.—The presents received since the last meeting were laid before the members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—June 7.—Harry Chester, Esq., in the chair. The first paper read was

'On Industrial Pathology; or, the Accidents and Diseases incidental to Industrial Occupations,' by Dr. King Chambers.—After defining the term "Industrial Pathology" to be the "science of bodily sufferings connected with the carrying on of handicraft work," the author proceeded to observe, that though labour was the lot of our species, it was healthy, invigorating labour, and not that which entailed misery and pain, which was natural to man. Now, in every known nation the corporeal labourers were both shorter lived, and endured more physical evils than the mental labourers; and it would be found on inquiry that there were two distinct classes of evil to account for this. In the first class were included poverty, ignorance, political weakness, and other circumstances which prevent handicraftsmen surrounding themselves with the defences against pain and death, placed in the power of their superiors. These causes it was the business of political economy, state hygiene, and the science of education, to investigate and teach us how to remedy. But there was also a class of causes arising out of the nature of various descriptions of bodily exposure and exertion;—pain, sickness, and death, accrued from some things necessarily part of the work, without doing which, the man could not be industrious at his trade. Here lay the field for industrial pathology. Reference was made to coal-whipping as at present practised, which was considered to be the most wasteful, unscientific, and pernicious expenditure of human muscle ever devised. The labourers engaged in this employment had to jump up a foot or two, and throw their whole weight on to a rope for ten or twelve hours a day. The consequence of this was, that the fibres of the heart were over-strained with these continual jerks, and the organ became diseased. Again, painters were liable to colic and palsy, from the use of white lead, though white zinc and other substitutes might be found which had not the same pernicious influence. Tailors sat all day in a confined atmosphere, with the legs crossed and the spine bowed, so that neither ribs nor the digestive organs had room to act. The consequence of course was, that the stomach and bowels became disordered, the spine twisted, the gait shambling, and the power of taking the exercise necessary to health was lost. Shoemakers and bootmakers suffered equally from a constrained position, and also from the pressure of the last against the stomach; and a patient of his at the present moment had a hollow big enough to put one's fist into, from the pressure inwards of the breast-bone by the boot-tree. Looking-glass-makers and water gilders, were constantly entering hospitals for mercurial paralysis; washerwomen suffered from varicose veins and other mechanical disorders, arising from the standing posture. Now, it was the business of industrial pathology to discover whether a table might not be contrived at which the tailor could work without injury to his health; a new sort of boot-tree which would not drive its tap-roots into people's lungs; some other modes of gilding and silvering, and also a chair in which a washerwoman might sit at her work, or better still, some piece of mechanism which would accomplish the same object equally well, so that it might be worn out instead of muscle—iron instead of energy. The noxious fumes emitted in the manufacture of lucifer-matches rotted men's jaws; and the author exhibited a rotten jaw-bone of this description, which had been taken from a patient by Mr. Simon. Few persons who walked much in the streets could avoid often meeting a bleeding, groaning mass carried by on a stretcher, having just fallen from ill-made scaffolding. Now, all these were a few familiar illustrations of what Industrial Pathology really meant, and how it differed from Hygiene. In conclusion, the author discussed the mode which the Council of the Society of Arts intend to adopt, in carrying out the inquiry they have instituted on this important social question. They proposed, in the first place, to have an Exhibition of contrivances and appliances for making the practice of handicrafts more healthy; and what they expected to be sent to the Exhibition, were means for working with less injury to the body than at present. It was also intended to

prepare annually a detailed report on some one branch of the inquiry. That for the present year was "Injuries to the Eyes," and already many valuable answers had been received to their circular, and he hoped many more would be shortly received.—The second paper read was, 'On the Pathology of Miners,' by Mr. Herbert Mackworth. In this paper the author stated that at least one out of every eight colliers met with a violent death; and that out of the 250,000 colliers now at work in Great Britain, 30,000 were certain to be killed, unless the present system of working were materially altered. The ratio of death by accident in Great Britain per 1,000 colliers was 4.5 per annum; in Lancashire it amounted to 5.2; and in Staffordshire he believed to even more. In the coal-mines of Belgium the deaths only amounted to 2.8; in Russia, to 1.6 per annum. The destruction of life from accidents in mines was generally small, however, compared with the injuries and the shortening of life, inflicted by the want of sufficient ventilation and other minor causes. From information he had had access to, he thought there was every probability that the lives of miners in the majority of coal-mines, in the iron, tin, copper, and lead mines, were shortened from twelve to fifteen years on an average, by causes which were, in a very great measure, removable. In other words, the lives of 300,000 were shortened by one-third. In some mines, where the ventilation had been improved, the men acknowledged they could do one-fourth more work. As an instance, he mentioned that at the United Mines in Cornwall last year there were three sets of men driving a level at a cost of 17l. a fathom; the temperature was 105°, and the men changed every five minutes. At the request of Mr. Williams, M.P., he visited the mines, and pointed out how a quantity of air might be introduced sufficient to reduce the temperature to 70° or less. His suggestions had been adopted, and the temperature had been since reduced to 75°, and the level was costing 5l. per fathom, instead of 17l.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** British Architects, 8.
Geographical, 84.—'Late Visit to Medina and Mecca,' made by Lieut. Burton.—'Journey from Cairo to Jerusalem,' by the late Prof. Wallin, of Finland.—'Further Explorations in Central Africa, as far as lat. 14 deg. 10 min. 22 sec. and long. 33 deg. 35 min. 40 sec.' by Dr. Livingston.—'On the Eastern Territory of the State of Ecuador, the Canton Quijo, the River Napo, and North-West Sources of the Marañon River.'
— Society of Arts, 8.—Adjourned Discussion 'On Limited and Unlimited Liability in Partnerships,' by Mr. Stanley.
Tues. Syro-Egyptian, 73.—'On Alterations made by Mr. Black in his Translation of the Ex-Patriarch Constantine's Letter,' by Dr. Loewe.—'On Deciphering Hieroglyphics,' by Mr. Sharpe.
— Zoological, 8.—Scientific.
— Royal Institution, 8.—'On Importance of Study of Economic Science as a Branch of Education for all Classes,' by Dr. Hodgson.
Wed. Royal Society of Literature, 43.
— Society of Arts, 8.—General Meeting.
— Ethnological, 84.—'On Craniology,' by Dr. Vogt.
— Archaeological, 84.—'On the Recent Discoveries of Antiquities in the City of London,' by Mr. Gunston and Mr. Cumins.
THURS. Antiquaries, 8.
— Royal, 84.—'On Osmotic Force,' by Prof. Graham—the Bakerian Lecture.

FINE ARTS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Illustrations of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. From Drawings by E. H. Buckler; with an Architectural Description, by the Rev. J. F. Dimock, M.A., Minor Canon. Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Of this interesting old Norman church we have here ten views, including the porch, nave, screen, chapter-house, west door, cloister, and transept. The letter-press, though exact and careful, is purely technical, and has only a professional interest. This church of Southwell, which abounds in interesting specimens of Norman and Early English work, was founded about the year 630, by Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York; and this rude structure, perhaps of wood, was rebuilt shortly before the Conquest: the main bulk of the building being, however, as late as Henry the First. The church is remarkable for containing the brass eagle lectern which was fished up out of the lake at Newstead, where it had been thrown by the monks when Henry's myrmidons were knocking loudly at the "south entry." In the hollow of the ball on which the

bird stands were found a number of ancient deeds, including one of those general pardons forced upon religious houses by Henry the Fifth, as a means of exacting money for the prosecution of his wars in France. The illustrations are of a good average character.

The Lake Scenery of England. Painted by J. B. Pyne, Esq.; Lithographed by W. Gauci. Parts III. and IV. Manchester, Agnew & Sons.

THESE numbers include views of Windermere, Buttermere, Brother's Water, and Grasmere. The lithographs are bold and forcible; but the distances are less tender and atmospheric than they might have been. They give, however, a good impression of the lakes and pikes, seen on a colourless November day, when the leaf is stripped, the bough bare, and the sky grey and lifeless. Lithography can give but a mere modelling of form, with a light-and-shade which, however, suggests more to the eye than it gives. We seem again to clamber up the pikes, and see the forces flashing their eternal lightnings beneath our feet; and around us, a sea of hills, cleft and rugged, grassy and mossy, thunder blackened or golden in the sun, veiled with mist or reddened with the dawning. We see the quiet lakes embosomed in the mountains,—the villages huddling under the crags,—the peaceful churchyards and the white cots. The letter-press, we are sorry to see, is the usual anonymous patchwork of guide-books and Wordsworth's poems,—tiresomely learned or foolishly pedantic, full of tedious eulogy. The Lake district seems our English Switzerland; and every hill bids fair to turn a Parnassus, if poets long continue to make it their home and sanctuary. It is the Wales of the bards, where they linger in defiance of the Norman and Norman materialism. At Ellary lived Prof. Wilson,—near Windermere, Mrs. Hemans,—Southey at Keswick,—Wordsworth at Grasmere,—and near him Coleridge and De Quincey,—Miss Martineau resides near Rydal. But even here Civilization finds them; the angry blast of the engine is heard in the solitude of Langdale Pike, scaring the osprey by Orrest head; the hiss of wheels resounds ceaselessly about Bowness; and even on Windermere the white vapour is seen floating from the steam-boat funnel like a banner.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Rome, June 3.

A visit to the studios of Rome enables me to give you a sketch of what is just now most worthy of observation in this metropolis of Art; and selecting from a variety of matter, I will first speak of the progress which has been made in Photography. No branch of Art has attracted so much attention in Rome during the last winter, and certainly the specimens of what it has produced are deserving of praise. Combining as they do minuteness of detail with rich pictorial effect, it is evident that the photographic effects in the hands of an artist are superior to what can be produced by the ordinary manipulator. I speak more particularly of what I saw in the studio of Macpherson, who is undoubtedly at the head of this branch of Art in Rome, and I may cite as most favourable productions a photograph of the 'Hours' and the 'Paethon' of Gibson,—the relief of which is remarkably fine. In the 'Arch of Titus' the character of the marble is wonderfully given, and the inscription clear enough to be legible. In the 'Monastery behind the Church of Sta. Maria de Angelis' the trees are to be observed for the extreme accuracy and effectiveness with which they are represented. Hitherto, I believe, it has been considered as almost impossible to give the idea of distance by means of photography, yet the contrary is certainly proved by the fine copy which I saw of the Claudian Aqueduct, with the Alban hills in the background; all the gradations of distance are here most distinctly perceptible, as may be observed, too, of the 'View of San Pietro in Montorio.' Another feature of photographic effect worthy to be mentioned is the exquisite transparency of the shadows, as shown in the photograph of 'The Villa de Medici,' which was designed by Michael Angelo. Exten-

sive pu
during
David
well inc
interest
painting
oil has
seen
which I
the bea
favoura
trice Co
"The A
Charles
that the
and soft
I con
has bee
tion to
admitted
though
it appea
for a pe
to exam
meeting
were str
sioners,
thing is
India or
the pro
probably
solved in
evaporat
placed u
action of
others sa
colour.
stone, a
Still it w
French
the rever
has, how
pherson,
obvious
exposing
the effe
tion of
and refin
form too
now be
graphy,
pensive
happy a
country
habit of
cimens
difficult
of seeing
merable
weekly a
Monsters
to be wi
the mor
every Cl
done to
beauty o
Overbeck
attendant
attempted
productio
ever, tha
sive to m
applicatio
therefore
as a mean
the multi
FINE A
masters i
Fall Mal
these pict
point the
collection
We her
purchased
Herr Kr
pected to
their dest
A few

sive purchases of these views have been made during the winter, and amongst others by Mr. David Roberts.—For the curiosity, however, as well indeed for their beauty of effect, I was greatly interested in the application of photography to oil paintings. I am aware that this transference from oil has been pooh-pooh'd! but any one who has seen the specimens of this application of Art which I witnessed cannot fail to be impressed with the beauty of its effects. I may mention as most favourable specimens, the transferences of 'Beatrice Cenci in Prison,' and Enghert's picture of 'The Arrest of the Family of Manfred,' by order of Charles of Arragon.' Of these it may be observed, that they possess at once both greater strength and softness than mezzotint could give.

I come now to speak of the progress which has been made in photography in its application to lithography. It is well known and admitted that it was first tried by the French, though unsuccessfully. Macpherson succeeded, it appears, immediately. Application was made for a patent, and a commission was appointed to examine the merits of the case, holding its meetings in the Jesuits' College. Thirty proofs were struck off with the names of the commissioners, and the patent was conceded. The whole thing is founded on the fact, that bitumen of India or asphalt is powerfully affected by light, and the process is as follows—though I am describing probably what is generally known.—Bitumen dissolved in ether is thrown upon the stone; the ether evaporates and the wax hardens. The negative is placed upon it, and on its being exposed to the action of the sun, some portions become harder, others softer, still remaining all of one uniform colour. Simple ether is then thrown over the stone, and the soft parts completely washed off. Still it was always a difficulty, which not even the French could overcome, that the impression was the reverse of the picture. This subject of regret has, however, been completely removed by Macpherson, in the simplest and apparently the most obvious manner, by reversing the glass before exposing it to the action of the solar light. Of the effects to be expected from this application of photography to lithography in softening and refining the population, it is impossible to form too high expectations. Splendid works may now be reproduced for a trifle, whereas photography, however successful, is always an expensive operation. Nowhere, perhaps, will these happy artistic changes be so desirable as in a country which, at a distance, we are in the habit of regarding as a model of taste. Specimens of lower art, however, it would be difficult to find than those we are in the habit of seeing in shop engravings, or in the innumerable figures of saints which are distributed weekly at the church-doors to adorning multitudes. Monsters of ugliness are those often represented to be whom the enthusiastic preacher has been the moment before exalting as possessed of every Christian grace. Thus, either violence is done to the people's preconceived notions of the beauty of holiness, or a bad taste is formed. Overbeck was indeed so conscious of the evils attendant on the bad effects of this bad art, that he attempted to remedy it by getting up cheaper productions of good art for the people. All, however, that was done was necessarily too expensive to meet the necessities of the case; and the application of photography to lithography is therefore hailed with peculiar pleasure, not merely as a means of gratifying the taste, but of refining the multitude. H. W.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—A fine collection of the old masters is on view at the British Institution in Pall Mall. We shall have something to say on these pictures next week; and in the mean time we point them out to the lovers of old pictures as a collection well worth a visit to Pall Mall.

We hear that a collection of pictures has been purchased, on the part of the Government, from Herr Kruger, of Minden. They are shortly expected to arrive in this country for delivery at their destination.

A few pictures, the property of the Right

Hon. Sir H. L. Bulwer, were sold by Messrs. Christie & Manson on Wednesday. Besides a small Murillo and two Zurbarans, we observed a portrait of Marie Antoinette, by Dumont, her drawing-master, and one of William IV. when a midshipman, by Morland; a portrait of Cromwell, by Walker, and one of Van Dyck, by Sir P. Lely. With the exception of a Greuze, 'Love teaching Innocence to read,' a soft debilitated work,—almost the only valuable picture was a small head of Diana, by Guido, full of beauty, perfect in drawing, and radiant with a chaste aspiration entirely removed from the meretricious and theatrical graces of this artist's later period, when poverty and debt led him to throw off mere hasty studies to save himself from that miserable death that eventually overtook him.

A collection of the water-colour sketches, of the late W. Oliver, Esq., together with some finished drawings, and a few oil paintings, were sold last week at Messrs. Christie & Manson's. Eighty-three of the sketches were made in Wales and the English lakes; but the greater part were scenes in the Pyrenees, Brittany, Belgium, the Moselle, the Rhine, the Tyrol and Italy. Mr. Oliver's style is too well known to need much description. Its chief characteristics were—extreme facility, often amounting to neglect and hurry, brightness frequently wanting depth and repose, and transparency, sometimes dearly purchased by blotchy execution and spotty staining. His faults were—a love of generality and broad effects rather than detail, and a clever impatience that thought more of quantity than quality. His oil paintings are dry and hard, rather opaque, and frequently dull and heavy in colour. Few men, however, could convey with more daguerreotypy swiftness the shadow of a passing cloud on a sunny meadow, golden with flower, or convey the feeling of wind, billowing a ripe, brown, grass field into white waves. He had a poet's eye for those grey, chill spring days when the birds chirp noisily, but do not sing, when the lark struggles up silently against the wind, and the thick clover is furrowed by the sudden gust that shakes the bee from its scented flower, and the pearly rain-drops from the corn-blade. He knew how to imply by a touch the russet encrustation of the lichen on stone, the grey, frosted moss that clings to the eaves of old buildings, or the ivy that twines darkly against the silvered birch-tree. He possessed a delightful ease of handling that promised more power than the artist really had. He was too apt to let his thoughts lie useless in his note-books, when they should have expanded into pictures. For that dangerous pretension to power which would have been graceful in an amateur, becomes, too often, affectation or conceit in the artist, and must, if not acknowledged as arising from unworthy and unjustifiable indolence, be set down to sheer inability. A sketch to some artists is what a day-dream is to a young author: the fatal mirage of a beautiful land which really has no existence,—a vision which is the mere transient reflexion from a desert,—of a country which is a jest to those who see it not, and ruin to those who rest satisfied with a mere belief in its existence.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—Members are requested to observe that the MATINEES in JUNE will take place weekly.—Willis's Rooms, TUESDAY, June 12.—Quartet, in D. Minor; Trio Concertant, Piano-forte, &c. E. Minor, Op. 119. Spohr; Quartet, No. 5, in A. Berthoven. Solos, Piano-forte. Executants: Ernst, Goffrie, Hill, Platt, and Hallé. Doors open at three.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Cramer & Co., Regent Street; Olivier, and Chappell & Co., Bond Street.—Miss Claus is engaged for the Sixth, and Viextemps for the Seventh Matinee. Director, J. Ellis.

St. MARTIN'S HALL.—LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON. —Mendelssohn's ELLIABAH will be performed on WEDNESDAY, June 14, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAR. Principal Artists: Mrs. Endermoh, Madame Weiss, Miss Dolby, Miss Freeman, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Henry Buckland, Mr. Weiss.—Tickets, 1s.; Galleries, 2s.; Stalls, 5s. May be had of the Music-sellers, and at St. Martin's Hall. Commence at Eight o'clock.

HARMONIC UNION, Exeter Hall.—NEXT WEDNESDAY, June 14, under the patronage of Her Majesty, for the BENEFIT of the GERMAN HOSPITAL, Emil Naumann's Oratorio, 'Christ the Messenger of Peace,' will be performed for the first time in this country. Vocalists: Madame Caradori, Madlle. Agnes Bury, Miss Stabback, Madlle. Vestral, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Miranda, Herr Holzel and Herr Fornes. The Band and Chorus will consist of 200 performers. Conductor, M. Emil Naumann. Tickets at the Office, 4, Exeter Hall.

Mrs. ANDERSON, Pianiste to Her Majesty the Queen, has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the Hanover Square Rooms, on MONDAY, June 12, to commence at half-past 3 o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mesdames Castellan, Louisa Pyne, Agnes Bury, Kuderdorf, Misses Solomon, and Clara Novello; Signori Gardoni and Seletti, Herron Reichardt, and Fornes. Instrumentalists: Piano-forte, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. F. B. Jewson and Mr. W. G. Cuning; Violin, M. Sainton, Violoncello, Signor Pisati. Conductor, M. Sainton. The Orchestra will be complete in every department.—Reserved Seats and Tickets may be secured at the principal music warehouses, and of Mrs. Anderson, 34, Nottingham Place.

Herr R. HILDEBRAND ROMBERG begs to announce that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at Willis's Rooms on SATURDAY, June 17, at half-past 3 o'clock, when he will be assisted by the following eminent performers. Vocalists:—Madame Doria, Madlle. Seilastek, and Madlle. Herrmann; Herr Holzel, and Signor Bettini. Instrumentalists: Violin, Herr Ernst and Kies; Viola, Mr. Hill; Violoncello, Herr Hildebrand Romberg; Piano-forte, Herr Pauer. Conductors, Mr. Gratian and Herr Frager.—Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 15s.; to be had of Cramer, Beale & Co., 301, Regent Street; Ever & Co., 300, Oxford Street; and of Herr Hildebrand Romberg, 22, Bentinck Street, Manchester Square.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD begs to announce that her ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT will take place at the Hanover Square Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, when she will perform Beethoven's Concerto in G Major, Mendelssohn's Serenade, and a Selection of Solo Pieces; assisted by the Members of the Orchestral Union. Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Mr. Miranda, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—Tickets, 7s.; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of the principal Music-sellers; and Miss Goddard, 47, Welbeck Street, where a plan of the room may be seen.

SIGNOR GIULIO REGONDI begs to announce that his ORCHESTRAL CONCERT will take place at the Hanover Square Rooms, on THURSDAY MORNING, June 22, to commence at Two o'clock precisely.—Vocalists: Mesdames Tacconi, Tasca, Ferrari, F. Lablache, and Miss Dolby; Signori Marzani, Marzani, and F. Lablache. Piano-forte, Madame de Paule, Signori U. Calci, and A. Montuoro; Harp, Herr Oberhuber; Concertina, Signor Giulio Regondi; Accompanist, Mr. Aguilar. Leader Mr. Turival; Conductor, Mr. F. Mori.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of the principal Music-sellers; Reserved Seats, 15s. each, to be had only of Signor Giulio Regondi, 50, Albany Street, Regent's Park; and Messrs. Wheatstone, 90, Conduit Street, Regent Street.

MORNING DRAMATIC READING.—Mr. WIGHTWICK'S reading of 'Henry the Fourth' having met with marked approval, he will read 'THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,' at Willis's Rooms, on SATURDAY, June 17, at Three o'clock precisely.—Reserved Seats, 5s.; ditto for four, 15s.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; ditto for four, 15s.—Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond Street; and at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.

MR. CHARLES HORSLEY'S CONCERT.—A more interesting concert than this will hardly be given during the present season:—since not only did the new *Cantata* from Milton's 'Comus' afford legitimate cause of appeal to the public, but the work as a work is creditable to its composer.—To the distribution of the text there may be objections. By suppressing the Lady's two brothers, Mr. C. Horsley evaded the difficulty of presenting in music the confusion of the Enchanter by the breaking of his glass and the spell-bound motionlessness of the Lady:—nevertheless, such suppression has weakened the interest of his *Cantata*, by depriving the story of its one situation, and may have enjoined an arrangement of the *solo* voices more arbitrary than natural. Surely tenor tones were demanded for the right expression of the Sorcerer's sensual temptations. Yet Mr. Horsley has allotted him to the *basso* (Herr Fornes),—the *Attendant Spirit* being tenor (Mr. Sims Reeves),—*Sabrina* being a *contralto* (Miss Dolby),—and the *Lady*, a *soprano* (Madame Novello). It must be further observed, that the great encounter betwixt *Comus* and the *Lady* was planned by Milton to be said—not sung. Hence the reference by *Comus* to those budge Doctors of the Stoic fur,—the *Lady's* rejoinder, denouncing her tormentor's dear wit and gay rhetoric,—

and the rest of their parley make up a dialogue too ingeniously scholastic and argumentative to bear the addition of music,—especially when (as in this *Cantata*) the more impassioned portion of the tempter's assault is left out. Indeed, in proportion as the lyrics of Milton—himself a musician—are attractive, the declamatory and didactic portions of his poems are intractable; and his Masque, however delicious it might be if set as a melodrama interspersed with song and chorus, is not, we are satisfied, eligible as matter for a *Cantata*.

This time, again, as in his former works, Mr. C. Horsley seems not to have grasped his subject strongly. Certain of its features demand a richness of fantastic colour, which, in ordinary cases, would be meretricious. When we have to do with *Comus* and his rout, shawm and cymbal, the triangle and the harp—all that is most florid and illicit, in instrumentation—are requisite to set off the religious calm of the 'Una' of the legend; and to contrast with the aerial delicacy of the *Naiad* called upon 'to listen, save,' and disenchant spell-bound Chastity. But Mr. C. Horsley has

not thus divided his figures into groups—has not characterized Sense as opposed to Spirit by due peculiarities of tone or treatment. Where he has wrought fancifully, it seems to have been with caprice rather than with any settled purpose. For instance, in the *Lady's 'Echo Song'*, his orchestra holds itself distinct from her, whereas it should be antiphonic with the voice. The "measure" trod by the crew of *Comus* is as mannerly in its sweet stateliness as if it had been devised for the *Lady Alice* of Ludlow Castle herself, and not for the imaginary revel of the Circean rabble. The deckings of *Sabrina's aria*,

By the rusby-fringed bank,

are elfin,—belonging to *Puck* rather than to the Spirit invoked as

sitting
Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted bands of lilies knitting
The loose braids of thy amber-dropping hair.

Here, then, have been so many opportunities thrown away and points missed,—here are so many passages in which the exquisite colour of the Poet has been obliterated by the slackness of the musician's hand. It is not the choice of subject that makes a work "high-flown," or we should long ago have had a library of the finest English musical compositions:—it is a judicious discernment of its capabilities and a resolute illustration of these which

raise a mortal to the skies,

where the great poets have breathed before him. Our aspirants are too apt to consider their work as done before it is commenced; and, their theme once having been selected, to select no further.

But if the setting of 'Comus,' like the acting of one of Shakespeare's great parts, inevitably subjects him who ventures to subtle analysis, it by no means follows that though he have failed in working out the "high argument," he may not have displayed much merit within less ambitious limits. This is the case with Mr. C. Horsley's *Cantata*. His overture is clever and pleasing, and gains on a second hearing. His chorus, 'Come, knit hands,' considered without reference to its position, is delicate and ingenious. His "measure" which follows is an elegant *ciaccona* or slow minuet, with interludes. His 'Echo Song,' too, is good and graceful when not tried by Miltonic standards; so, also, is his invocation, 'Sabrina fair.' The imitative tendencies evidenced by Mr. C. Horsley in his earlier works appear to be wearing out in favour of forms and humours more individual and more English. His instrumentation is often happy,—his treatment of the voices being more timid and careless. To sum up:—there is progress in 'Comus,' and the promise of more which may be achieved with steady labour and self-criticism.

The three English singers performed their duties excellently:—Madame Novello declaiming her text with more clearness and spirit than is her wont. But there was no enchantment in the *Comus*, whose grand voice is beginning to bear witness to its owner's misuse of it; and who seems some degrees further from being a singer than he was some years ago. "Once get a name, and then do what you please," says the proverb; which saying Herr Formes seems resolved to exemplify to the uttermost. The orchestra was throughout good—the chorus generally fair.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—Her Majesty and the Court were present at the *Seventh Concert*; and the novelty produced for the royal visit—and it may be presumed under royal approval—was Dr. Schumann's Symphony in B flat. While we are on the subject, it is not trespassing beyond the bounds of respectful observation to say that Her Majesty's household music gives evidence of that enlightened desire to try and to judge everything—far different from the exclusive Handelism of her grandfather—which should characterize the connoisseurship of our times, and which is too resolutely lost sight of by the present Philharmonic Directors. Since Dr. Schumann has a reputation—and that not a coterie reputation—in Germany, it is fit that the English should be able to form their opinion on its validity or its unsoundness; and we are grateful to every

one whom it concerns for Monday's opportunity—though admission by no means implies acceptance. This Symphony by Dr. Schumann is considered by his German admirers to be his most reasonable orchestral work; and is the one described in some detail in the *Athenæum* [No. 1312], when an attempt was made to class the new writers of what is now called music, in Mozart's, Beethoven's, Mendelssohn's kingdom. We have nothing to add to the character of it already given as a piece of head work,—robust in places, but in places, also, very ugly, and throughout crude in colour and thick in texture. Here, we imagine, it may never be wanted again; and are glad to have the matter set to rest. The singers at this Seventh Concert were Madame Castellan and Signor Gardoni.

MUSICAL UNION.—At the fourth *Matinée* Dr. Spohr's second Quintett was perfectly led by Herr Molique, Herr Ernst taking the second violin,—and Beethoven's Quintett in C was led by Herr Ernst, with Herr Molique in the secondary position. Nothing could be better than the execution of both works, making allowance for the tone of Herr van Gelder, the violoncellist, which is not of first quality. The pianist at this *Matinée* was little Napoleon, the Portuguese prodigy, regarding whom Mr. Ella's "synoptical analysis" calls for comment. Seeing that the child's engagement was announced as a benevolence, performed "for the satisfaction of our contributing to the fund which the parent is accumulating, for the wise purpose of sending his gifted and delightful youth to college for a complete education"—seeing that in one paragraph Mr. Ella compares little Napoleon with Charles Filtch, who died when he was only eleven years old, and in another with Mozart, whose early exhaustion was prepared for by his premature career of exhibition,—we cannot but remind him, as a caterer for the public, together with all patrons of Art and protectors of childhood, that sympathy and admiration might take the better form of contribution—without the exhibition, without the excitement, without the plaudits, without all that wastes a child's childishness, strains his nerves, and substitutes ephemeral success for lasting fame. There can be no question as to the genius of little Napoleon; but in proportion as it is great, does such untimely sacrifice of it make us sad. We are compelled once again to put forth as a principle, that such shows and connivance at them are unfriendly, because they are destructive to Art, to happiness, and to health in their victim,—because when the child shall reach adolescence he may too late discover that he has the worn-out appetites of a man and the weakness of a child to combat, and begin his serious struggle with life after having squandered his strength in aping the hopes, the fears, the achievements, and the honours belonging to maturity. We are satisfied that a day may come when society will recoil from, in place of courting, such exhibitions,—and thus repeat our warning, at the risk of being taxed with hypercriticism.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—Our readers who are interested in the world of benefit concerts will be satisfied to learn that *Madame Anichini*, the *Misses Cole* and Mr. A. Gilbert, and that graceful composer and clever pianist, Mr. G. Osborne, received their friends early in the week,—that the concert of the *Misses M'Alpine* took place on Wednesday,—that Mr. T. Wright (whose instrument, the harp, seems to attract more attention than it did a while since) gave his Concert on Thursday,—and that yesterday entertainments were held by Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper in company, and by Signor Bazzini.

Among benefit concerts, too, were things called by their right names, we suspect that the last concert of the *New Philharmonic Society* should be classed; since that entertainment is now generally understood to be an individual speculation bearing a specious general name,—totally irrespective of elections, committees, memberships, or privileges, save such as are devised and awarded by one managing professor. The want of real vitality in these concerts is not to be concealed; and it will in no respect surprise us to learn that Wednesday night's meeting was the last "for good and all," unless an

entirely new system of organization be adopted. Herr Lindpaintner, we believe, left London some days ago for Aix-la-Chapelle; and thus Dr. Wylde was brought in as conductor. Why should not this gentleman deal more frankly with his public, and, saying at once, "The Society, that is I," announce his series of grand subscription concerts as Messrs. Bennett and Lucas, and Herren Pauer and Molique do their chamber-music? Such a direct appeal would be more clearly understood and better relished than professions which are so largely believed to be merely pretences.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—A very fine performance of 'Le Prophète' was given on Thursday last, for the re-appearance of Madame Viardot, who sung and acted the part of the heroine with all her force and fervour, and with a finish and expression that refine and deepen year by year.—Signor Mario's fascinations are wanting to Signor Tambrlik in the part of *John of Leyden*; but the latter carries off the palm in the revolt scene and anticlimax of the third act by superior strength of voice.—That clever artist, Mdlle. Marai, is a more effective *Bertha* than either of her English predecessors.—As a whole, the opera went with greater care, spirit, and ease than in any former season.

PRINCESS'S.—A new piece, by Mr. J. M. Morton, was produced on Monday. It is entitled, 'From Village to Court';—and affects a contrast between the simplicity of the former and the artifice of the latter, giving the victory to the rustic and innocent. The theme is as old as the hills; nor is any attempt made to work it out with special vigour. The plot is neat enough, but of the slightest interest, yet possessing some novelty, inasmuch as it reverses the usual order of motives—the lovers mutually seeking separation, not marriage. *Bertha*, Countess of Lindenberg (Miss Murray), having subsequently "loved with her ambition, not with her eyes," wishes, for all the world, to get rid of her old affianced *Capt. Manheim* (Mr. Catcart), who, in his turn, would rather exchange her for a new flame, *Rose Walstein* (Miss Heath), to whose tender nursing he was indebted for his life when run through the body in a duel. One is here reminded of Goethe's "elective affinities," but that they take place on the safe side of the marriage ceremonial—before, not after. The feeling of the piece is carried even into the lowest character, a peasant, called *Maximilian Krootz* (Mr. D. Fisher), being reduced, though unwillingly, to submit to mutation in love-affairs, and quit *Rose Walstein*, who will have nothing to do with him, for the court-milkmaid about whom he cares nothing. Then there is a capitally acted part, that serves to hold the others together, the *Baron von Groenbach* (Mr. Harley), who busies himself as a spy for the Grand Duke, with whom the Countess is desirous of an alliance. Out of these cross-relations two amusing acts are spun; the title of the piece being justified by *Rose* (who is followed by *Maximilian*), journeying from her native place with a petition, in her father's favour, for the Grand Duke, which, in the course of the *imbroglia*, she gets properly presented and answered. The merit of the piece rests, for the most part, with the vivacity of the dialogue; and the burthen of the performance principally lies on Mr. Harley and Mr. Fisher, both of whom exerted themselves with great energy. It is through the accidental interference of the latter with the business of all the others, whether state-craft or love-craft, and particularly with the ingenious system of signals, by means of a ring and bracelet on the finger and wrist of the unconscious *Rose Walstein*, through which the Countess and Captain correspond, that the chief turns of fortune are produced. In costume and scenery this drama, though so slight in its structure, is most richly appointed;—and if fine pictures could make fine plays, the present would be one of the finest. This subordination of drama to spectacle is a growing evil, which, however the perseverance of Mr. Keen bids fair to make ere long intolerable. There must come a re-acton, when, though still perhaps exacting the

pictorial
better

Lyc
under
pieces,
'Give
As
order,
was n
tion w

STR
The r
larger
Barry
riet G
season
Mond
Theatr
the pe
vour a
former
power
lignec
making
perform
feeling
attend

SAL
Fanny
Mond
drama
most
acted
by 'E
of W
Mr. T
the ch
not li
able a
the I
drama
suspen
perian
season

OLY
was r
Touch
proven
genius
at be
girl v
seen
a rea
ludici
in an
insup
who,
appal
that
the v
him c
wood
intenc
woo.
stutte
Tom
vision
tration
glass
despe
excell
length
man's
being
provi
than
reform
in pu
able

Mu
week
the c
at th
of ou
Mad

pictorial illustration, the public will demand a better drama.

LYCEUM.—This theatre re-opened on Monday, under the direction of Mr. C. Mathews, with old pieces, however, by name, 'Before Breakfast,' 'Give a Dog an Ill Name,' and 'Trying It On.' As soon as the company can be got into working order, novelty may be expected. The audience was not large, but demonstrative; and the reception was altogether favourable.

STRAND.—This theatre has taken a new start. The regular drama, having been driven from the larger boards, has taken refuge here; and Mr. Barry Sullivan, Miss Fitzpatrick, and Miss Harriet Gordon are announced as stars for a short season. 'The Lady of Lyons' was performed on Monday, with Mr. Sullivan, late of the Haymarket Theatre, as *Claude Melnotte*, and who entered into the passion of the character with remarkable fervour and force. In the latter attribute, this performer has certainly gained; and his elocutionary power, also, has manifestly increased. His intelligence we never doubted, and there is "the making in him" of a good actor. A Miss Poole performed the part of *Pauline* with considerable feeling and some promise. The house was well attended.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Davenport and Miss Fanny Vining made their appearance on Whit-Monday, in the late Mr. John Wilkins's three-act drama of 'Charity's Love.' Their reception was most cordial. Mr. Davenport as *Capt. Algernon*, acted with great spirit. The piece was followed by 'Black-Eyed Susan.' This actor's delineation of *William* has won a reputation only second to Mr. T. P. Cooke's; and in its more tragic portions the character attains an energy and depth of effect not likely to be excelled. There was a considerable audience for the period of the year, which, at the Islington theatre, is not a favourable one for dramatic experiments—a fact which causes the suspension of the regular business of this Shaksperian stage until the opening of the autumn season.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Dance's farce of 'Hush Money' was revived on Wednesday. The hero, *Mr. Jasper Touchwood*, was represented by Mr. Robson, and proved to be another example of the histrionic genius of this eccentric actor. The nervous terror at being suspected of having drowned the poor girl whom he had deserted, and whom he had seen plunge into the river, was portrayed with a realizing power, in which the tragic and the ludicrous were, as usual by this gentleman, blended in an inseparable unity. Thenceforth his life is insupportable;—he bribes *Tom Tiller* (Mr. Emery), who, as he believes, had witnessed so much of the appalling occurrence as might induce him to suspect that he had pushed the unfortunate female into the water, but who really had only suspected him of an intention to commit suicide. Touchwood has next day to visit the house of his intended father-in-law, but is in no condition to woo. His haggard looks, his tottering steps, his stuttering words are all signs of his terror; *Tom Tiller* also appears again in his astonished vision as extra footman, and completes his prostration and misery. He rallies, however, with a glass or two of wine, and becomes reckless with desperation. Here Mr. Robson rises into decided excellence, and attains a climax in acting. At length, Sally, the unfortunate cause of the poor man's terror, is perceived, and at first adds to it, being misapprehended for her own ghost; but on proving to be her living and bodily self, is more than ever welcome to her once faithless but now reformed lover. Such acting has raised this theatre in public opinion. It was crowded by a fashionable audience.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Till next week we must satisfy ourselves with announcing the commencement of the French operatic season at the *St. James's Theatre*, and, on the authority of our contemporaries, the complete success of *Madame Marie Cabel*, the new *prima donna*.

For the present, too, a line must suffice to state that at the *Drury Lane Opera* Madame Rudersdorff has replaced Madame Caradori in 'Fidelio' and 'Der Freischütz,'—and that the 'Seraglio' of Mozart is postponed. We may here correct a misstatement in the play-bills, setting forth that 'Il Seraglio' has not been given in London for twenty years past. This is erroneous. The opera [*vide Athen. No. 710*] was produced at Drury Lane in the year 1841,—the principal parts being there sung by Mesdames Michalesi and Schumann, Herren Steiner and Standigl.

Though the idea of giving a formal musical festival for the inauguration of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, seems to have been abandoned, a paragraph from the *Liverpool Standard* announces that the building will still be opened by a grand musical performance in the presence of Her Majesty, on an early day in September,—that Sir H. R. Bishop has been appointed as conductor on the occasion,—and that on subsequent days cheap concerts will be given for the purpose of exhibiting the powers of the huge organ in progress of erection there by Messrs. Willis.

The approaching retirement of Miss Glyn from the stage is announced in the theatrical journals.

The New York Crystal Palace having found a "new king" in Mr. Barnum, it was re-opened last month under his auspices with imposing solemnities: as was last week recorded in the *Athenæum*. It was there mentioned that Music had its part in the show. There was a Prize Ode, written by Mr. W. R. Wallace, set to music by Mr. W. H. Fry, and "performed by the orchestra and chorus of the New York Sacred Harmonic Society." This Prize Ode is described in the *New York Musical Review* as follows.—The italics are ours.

"The piece is written for the largest orchestral and choral force. The instruments in the orchestra, not counting the doubles, are as follows: Octave flute, grand flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, cornets, trumpets, horns, trombones, tubas, opicledes, *maraca-drum*, base-drum, cymbals, kettle-drums, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses. The choral parts are, besides a principal soprano, three sopranos, three tenors, and three basses. Each of the above verses is treated dramatically, according to the composer's stand-point of writing for the voice. For example, after a brief introduction of a *somber* cast, the male voices, in their lower pitch, commence with some *somber*, mystic chords, expressive of darkness. These are resolved so that the sopranos take them cheerfully up, and suddenly is heard, towering above them all, on a long, high, sustained note, the first soprano, which plays, in a cadenza-like passage, on the word 'away.' At this point, the flute takes up the dramatic idea, and light-like, gives its utmost floridities; then, another tint of musical effulgence is represented by the extreme floridity of the clarinet solo; then comes an oboe passage—another flash of the musical prism, which is succeeded by a burst of all the orchestra and chorus, on the words of the third line. At the second verse commences a martial strain, accompanied by a heavy, tramp-like marking of the chords, as though the hosts of nations met. This continues through the second and third verses, and runs to a soft orchestral passage, where the principal voice is solo, and ends quietly on the word 'peace.' The next verse, 'Only by the arm of labor, &c.,' is indicated by the heaviest unions of the orchestra, where thundering notes swing alternately, like the trip-hammer of the artisan. The next verse, 'Nations hear that music, &c.,' is marked by a rolling on all the drums, and the simple declamation of the entire chorus, the harshest chords being on the word 'mountain-bars.' At the words, 'Marrying the choral stars,' the orchestra ceases, and the voices, without accompaniment, give a series of harmonies indicative of musical mysticism. The next verse, 'Telling that our Crystal Palace, &c.,' is soprano solo, accompanied by the chorus, rising to a climax; it is then repeated loud by the combined voices. The next verse is solo: there is further use made, to a great extent, of the musical material already displayed; and the whole ends pianissimo, expressive of peace. The performance of this composition required some twenty minutes. The number of performers was altogether too small to do it justice in such an immense edifice as the Crystal Palace. Only a few of the loudest passages were squarely brought out: on these a master's mind and hand were plainly stamped; they sounded sublime."

A "Congrès Musical" (something like what we should call a "Festival") has been held at Bordeaux. The orchestra consisted of 400 musicians; the chorus of 500 voices. This will seem to English ears an odd proportion. The programme, too, of the two performances is peculiar enough to be worth transcription.—

FIRST CONCERT.—*Overture*, 'Athalie' (author not mentioned)—*Motet*, 'Athalie'—*Air*, 'Qui s'élève' (Mozart)—*Air*, sung by Madame Cabel—*Chorus*, from 'The Messiah' (Handel)—*Hymn to the Sun* (Méhul)—*Trio*, from 'The Creation' (Haydn)—*Tuba Mirum*, 'Requiem' (Berlioz)—*Jubel Overture* (Weber)—*Trio of Angels*, 'Elijah' (Mendelssohn)—*Air*, 'Creation' (Haydn)—*Hunting Chorus*, 'Seasons' (Haydn)—*Air*, from 'Flauto Magico', sung by

Madame Cabel, (Mozart)—*Finale*, 'Siège de Corinthe' (Rossini).—Between the acts of the Concert, the 'Singers of Toulouse' sang national airs.—*Specter Coscari*—*Overture*, 'Nourmahal' (Spontini), 'L'Étoile' (Meyerbeer)—*Chorus* from 'Castor and Pollux' (Rameau), 'Beniowski' (Boieldieu), 'La Chaste Suzanne' (Monpou)—*Finale*, 'Ernani' (Verdi), 'Moïse' (Rossini).—The solos were airs from operas by Méhul, Bellini, Rossini, A. Adam, and the 'Stances à l'Éternité,' by M. Delaerte.

Making allowance for that want of taste in mixing serious and secular music which so long disfigured our London Lent Oratorios, there is much in the above programme to interest, because of its nationality,—and as affording another evidence that our allies are beginning to care about such grand performances as have long figured in Music's annals here and in Germany. Considering, further, the form and direction which composition seems taking in France, we are justified in expecting what is good, new, and peculiar from that country, in other worlds besides the operatic world.

A new ballet—'Gemma,' the story by M. Théophile Gautier; the music by *Il Conte Gabrielli*; and the principal dancing by Madame Cerito;—has been just successfully produced at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris.—The promises of M. Meyerbeer's 'L'Africaine' for January next, which are beginning to appear in the papers, are—promises: since, from the same sources, we learn that a part is to be "written up" for Madame Tedesco, besides the part which is to be entrusted to Mlle. Cruvelli. Perceiving that the hesitation and dilatoriness of the *maestro* are on the increase with every new opera that he produces, and recollecting that the *Grand Opéra* has such "irons" in its fire as M. Gounod's five-act work, H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg's 'Santa Chiara' (which is to be given, it may be predicated, in furtherance of the 'tentative cordiale'), and Signor Verdi's 'King Lear' (!), we have no hesitation in pronouncing January to be an impossible date,—if, even, we accept the cast of the coming opera as settled,—if, even, we did not know that M. Meyerbeer has not yet completed the musical recitatives for his 'L'Étoile.' There has been nothing in music—the freaks of the most freakish *prima donna* not forgotten—so remorselessly despotic as this *maestro's* delay and timidity.

It was decided in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday last, that the verdict lately come to in the case of "Lumley v. Gye" was a good verdict, and that no further proceedings can be undertaken against the management of the *Royal Italian Opera*, in the Wagner case,—*ergo*, that no damages from Mr. Gye are now to be hoped for.—Mlle. Wagner, we believe, being still liable to proceedings should she sing in London. So deviously have "the glorious uncertainties" of English law been used in aid of serviceable rumour among the musicians and artists in Paris, that to record that Mr. Lumley's action has "come to nothing" may, perhaps, be of some small use across the water. Now that all is over, we may add, that rarely has there been a Lady so pertinaciously fought for who has been so little worthy of the trouble of "tilt and tournament" as Mlle. Wagner.—Meanwhile, the proceedings in the *Tribunal Civil de la Seine*, on the 26th of last month, are, of their kind, little less interesting to those who care about theatricals and law. Such persons may recollect that in February was produced, at the *Théâtre Français*, a comedy, in one act—'Mon Étoile,' which was given for the *début* of M. Bressant, by M. Scribe. The other day a partnership in the authorship, and in the profits accruing therefrom, was claimed by M. de Boigne, and that gentleman, declaring that M. Scribe had merely dramatized a *feuilleton* of his without leave or law, addressed a remonstrance on the subject to the French dramatist. To this M. Scribe replied in a courteous rejoinder, which was read in court. M. Scribe's reply acquainted M. de Boigne that, ten years ago, before the *feuilleton* in question was published, he had been told, by M. Dupin, the anecdote on which both tale and comedy were based;—that there and then M. Scribe had made a note of the subject and sketched the plan of his piece; though it was but last year that, at the instance of Madame Volny, he finished 'Mon Étoile' to be played by her in

St. Petersburg. Not satisfied with M. Scribe's explanation,—piqued, perhaps, at the gentle railery of its tone,—M. de Boigne brought the matter before the Courts of Justice. The result was a verdict against him. A version of 'Mon Étoile,' it may be added, is in the hands of Mr. Wigan for early production at the Olympic Theatre.

"Babe-acting" seems to be in the ascendant just now among the French;—a fact hard to reconcile with the Government ordonnance, not long ago commended in the *Athenæum*, which professed to prohibit all prodigious exhibitions. Be the arguments of evasion what they may, M. Janin has never been fuller of professional delight than when lauding in his *feuilleton* the exquisite acting of the little Céline Montaland, at the *Théâtre Palais Royal*, in a new Spanish part written for her, and the admirable cleverness of the mite Bousquet, who figures in the 'Tales of Mother Goose,' at the *Théâtre Ambigu-Comique*.

MISCELLANEA

Flügel's Dictionary.—The following are extracts from the letter of a known Correspondent:—"Will you allow me to make one or two remarks on the Preface to the new edition of the English reprint of Flügel's Dictionary, and on Mr. Nutt's rejoinder to your notice of it. Doubtless, in strict law, there was nothing to prevent any English publisher from reprinting a foreign work; but Dr. Flügel complains that his name is attached to a volume with which he had nothing whatever to do. The plain fact is, the law allowed them to reprint Flügel's Dictionary, and to attach his name to a volume that was not his; and their sole answer should have been, that they did what the law allowed them. Of improvements in the German-English part there were, no doubt, many; for since the publication of Dr. Flügel's second edition, there had appeared in Germany two works which greatly assisted all subsequent compilers of German Dictionaries, viz., Heyse's German Dictionary, and Hilpert's German-English Dictionary (besides Grieb's Dictionary, in which will be found the "subdivisions" of substantives, of which the English editors make so great a boast). The English editors, no doubt, used all—they acknowledge the use of one. The improvements in the English-German part were rather improvements in a financial point of view, as they 'improved' the volume to two-thirds of its original size, and thus proportionately lessened the cost of printing, &c. Dr. Flügel's third edition appeared in 1847. During the interval between the second and third editions, the three works referred to above (Hilpert, Heyse, and Grieb), besides many other works of a similar nature, had been completed, and no doubt were of as great assistance to Dr. Flügel as they were to the London editors. Will it be credited by the public, that the English publishers were not only, as Mr. Nutt says, *advised* that they could prevent the sale of Dr. Flügel's own edition in this country, but that, after having reprinted his book, they actually commenced proceedings against Dr. Flügel, for the alleged adoption of some improvements made in their edition! Dr. Flügel, however, having undertaken to prove in Court the source from which he took every single improvement objected to, the English publishers thought proper to offer to withdraw the proceedings, upon Dr. Flügel's paying his own costs, which I am informed amounted to about 70*l.*—a compromise which was accepted, much to Dr. Flügel's regret, by his agent in this country. In the Preface to the London edition, it is asserted that Adler's Dictionary, published in New York, is an almost verbal reprint of the London edition of Flügel. This assertion could only be made with the threat, which I find is added, that the importation of this book will be prosecuted, for no one who could see the two, side by side, as I do at this moment, could refrain from using a very strong expression in characterizing such an assertion. It is true, and Dr. Adler acknowledges it, that the English-German part,—one which, it is agreed on all sides, is of much less importance to English students, has been reprinted from the London reprint of Flügel's Dic-

tionary; but the London editors themselves acknowledge that they have done nothing to this part but leave out obsolete words; and supposing therefore a copyright in an *extract* from a foreign work could be established in this country, it could only be maintained against the English-German portion."

Tinting Maps.—In tinting maps, it is desirable for the sake of distinctness to use as few colours as possible, and at the same time no two conterminous divisions ought to be tinted the same. Now, I have found by experience that four colours are necessary and sufficient for this purpose,—but I cannot prove that this is the case, unless the whole number of divisions does not exceed five. I should like to see (or know where I can find) a general proof of this apparently simple proposition, which I am surprised never to have met with in any mathematical work. F. G.

St. Verona.—A Correspondent writes:—"Herr Vogelsang, from Solothurn in Switzerland, is at present exhibiting in Germany a model of the Hermitage of St. Verona at that place. Its size is not more than one square foot and a half; but, nevertheless, the different objects, such as men, animals, and plants, are shown with the greatest detail. On the rose-bushes (one-sixth of an inch in height) we may discover, by means of a microscope, different kinds of roses, and their exact number of leaves. We find the *Gentiana acaulis* and *verna*, the *Campanula rotundifolia* on the rocks; cresses and forget-me-nots in the river; strawberries in the forest, &c.; and high on a rock the attentive observer will even discover the rhododendron. On a single beech-tree (one and a half inch in height) we count from 5,000 to 6,000 properly indented and ribbed leaves,—and such trees are in great numbers. With a glass we may discover different kinds of butterflies, birds, and reptiles, &c. By means of some optical arrangement the model can be enlarged thirty or forty times. It took Herr Vogelsang seven years to complete his work. He intends to visit London this season."

The Proposed Westminster Bridge.—The bridge is Gothic in design, to accord with the Houses of Parliament, and consists of seven openings. The first arch on each side is 95 feet in span, with a rise of 16 feet from Trinity datum; the second 105 feet, with a rise of 17 feet 6 inches; the third, 115 feet 3 inches, with a rise of 19 feet; and the fourth, or centre arch, is 121 feet in span, with a rise of 20 feet. The low-water line is 18 feet below Trinity datum. On the Surrey side there are also two small land-arches. Including these, the whole length of the bridge may be called 914 feet. The width of the bridge will be 85 feet, including the parapet on each side. In the construction of the foundations the engineer proposes to avoid the use of caissons. Screw piles will be driven at intervals of 5 feet from centre to centre, to form the outer line of each pier; iron sheathing will be introduced between these to make an inclosure, and the loose ground is then to be dredged out from within it. Timber piles are then to be driven in over the area so inclosed at intervals of 3 feet one way, and 4 feet the other, from centre to centre, and concrete will be filled in between them. On the top will be placed two layers of 6-inch landings and granite slabs, and on these will be built the pier, rising 2 feet above Trinity datum, to receive the iron superstructure. The headway in centre opening, 20 feet, will be about 5 feet less than in centre opening of the present bridge, and the roadway, nearly level, will be 10 feet lower. The new bridge will occupy some of the site of the old bridge; and, as it is proposed to use the latter during the construction of the new bridge, part of the width of the latter will be put up first, and this will be made fit for temporary use before the old construction is taken away and the remainder of the new work put up. Our readers will remember that the tenders varied from 305,000*l.* to 201,000*l.*, for which sum the bridge is to be built by Messrs. Mare. The contract for the supply of all the granite required has been taken by the Cheesewring Company.—*Builder*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. B.—Philoblon—Le Chevalier de P.—A.—F. G.—W. C.—J. J. M.—J. W. C.—W.—Truth—H. G.—C. W. C.—J. C. K.—Dr. A.—received.

LASÉGUE'S FRENCH ARTICULATION; or, Gift of Fluency to obtain Verbs and Idiomatical Sentences. Price 1*s.* Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

This day, 13mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*; post free, 4*s.*
CLYTIA: a Tale of the Southern States; with other Poems.

By G. GERARD.
London: Thomas Bosworth, 213, Regent-street.

Just published, No. 1, price 1*s.* No. 11, 1*s.* 6*d.*
LETTERS to the LORD CHANCELLOR, containing Observations on the Answers of the Judges concerning the Criminal Law Amendment Bills.

No. 1.
ASSAULT AND BATTERY.
No. II.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMMON LAW.
By A COUNTRY MAGISTRATE AND LATE CRIMINAL LAW COMMISSIONER.
Cambridge: John Deighton. London: V. & R. Stevens; and G. S. Norton.

New ready, price 5*s.*
TREPHELY; or, a Cycle in the World's Destiny.

A Poem, in Six Books.
By JOSEPH LONGLAND,
Author of "Bernard Alvens," and other Poems.
Saunders & Olley, Conduit-street.

Just published, post 8*s.*, price 5*s.*, cloth.
MEMOIR of WILLIAM COOKWORTHY, formerly of PLYMOUTH, Discoverer of the Cornish China Clay and Stone, about A.D. 1735; Founder of the British Porcelain Manufacture, and a Member of the Society of Friends.
By his GRANDSON, GEORGE HARRISON, Esq.
London: W. & F. G. Cash, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without. Edinburgh: J. Menzies. Dublin: M'Glashan.

CRYSTAL PALACE, 1854.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS.

On the 12th instant will be published the following

OFFICIAL

GUIDES AND HANDBOOKS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

1. GENERAL GUIDE BOOK TO THE PALACE AND PARK. With numerous Illustrations and Plans. By SAMUEL PHILLIPS. 1*s.*
2. HANDBOOK TO THE EGYPTIAN COURT. With Illustrations and Plans. By OWEN JONES and SAMUEL SHARPE. 6*d.*
3. HANDBOOK TO THE GREEK COURT. With Illustrations and Plans. By GEORGE SCHARF. Jun. 6*d.*
4. HANDBOOK TO THE ROMAN COURT. With Illustrations and Plans. By GEORGE SCHARF. Jun. 6*d.*
5. HANDBOOK TO THE ALHAMBRA COURT. With Illustrations and Plans. By OWEN JONES. 6*d.*
6. HANDBOOK TO THE NINEVEH COURT. With Illustrations and Plans. By A. H. LAYARD, M.P. 6*d.*
7. HANDBOOK TO THE BYZANTINE COURT. With Illustrations and Plans. By M. DIGBY WYATT and J. B. WAKING. 6*d.*
8. HANDBOOK TO THE MEDIEVAL COURT. With Illustrations and Plans. By M. DIGBY WYATT and J. B. WAKING. 6*d.*
9. HANDBOOK TO THE RENAISSANCE COURT. With Illustrations and Plans. By M. DIGBY WYATT and J. B. WAKING. 6*d.*
10. HANDBOOK TO THE ITALIAN COURT. With Illustrations and Plans. By M. DIGBY WYATT and J. B. WAKING. 6*d.*
11. HANDBOOK TO THE POMPEIAN COURT. With Illustrations and Plans. By GEORGE SCHARF, Jun. 6*d.*
12. HANDBOOK TO THE SCHOOLS OF MODERN SCULPTURE. By Mrs. JAMESON. 6*d.*
13. AN APOLOGY FOR THE COLOURING OF THE GREEK COURT IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE. By OWEN JONES. 6*d.*
14. HOW TO SEE THE SCULPTURE IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE. By RAFFAELLE MONTI. (In the Press.)
15. THE PORTRAIT GALLERY OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE. Described by SAMUEL PHILLIPS. 1*s.* 6*d.*
16. HANDBOOK TO THE ETHNOLOGICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS. With Illustrations. By Professor EDWARD FORBES and Dr. LATHAM. 6*d.*
17. THE EXTINCT ANIMALS AND GEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS DESCRIBED. (With Plan and Drawings) by Professor OWEN. 3*d.*
18. THE CRYSTAL PALACE INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY. 3*d.*

** The above are the only Books published under the authority of the Company.

BLADDEY & EVANS, Printers and Publishers to the Crystal Palace Company, 11, Bouvierie-street, Fleet-street.

RUSSIAN SHIPS and RUSSIAN GUNNERS.
See Fraser's Magazine for June.
London: JOHN W. PARKER & SON, West Strand.

Now publishing, price 1s. each,
LECTURES ON EDUCATION,
DELIVERED AT THE
ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I. Dr. WHEWELL, 'On the INFLUENCE of the HISTORY of SCIENCE upon INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION,' before His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

II. Professor FARADAY, 'On MENTAL EDUCATION,' before His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

III. Dr. G. R. LATHAM, 'On the STUDY of LANGUAGE as a BRANCH of EDUCATION for ALL CLASSES.'

IV. Dr. DAUBENY, 'On the STUDY of CHEMISTRY as a BRANCH of EDUCATION for ALL CLASSES.'

V. Professor TYNDALL, 'On the STUDY of PHYSICS as a BRANCH of EDUCATION for ALL CLASSES.'

VI. Mr. PAGET, 'On the STUDY of PHYSIOLOGY as a BRANCH of EDUCATION for ALL CLASSES.'

London: JOHN W. PARKER & SON, West Strand.

SMALL BOOKS ON GREAT SUBJECTS.

I. PHILOSOPHICAL THEORIES and PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIENCE. Third Edition. 3s. 6d.

II. On the CONNEXION between PHYSIOLOGY and INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE. 3s. 6d.

III. On MAN'S POWER over HIMSELF to PREVENT or CONTROL INSANITY. 3s. 6d.

IV. INTRODUCTION to PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. Second Edition, revised. 3s. 6d.

V. GREEK PHILOSOPHY up to the AGE of PERICLES. Second Edition. 3s. 6d.

VI. GREEK PHILOSOPHY from the AGE of SOCRATES to the COMING of CHRIST. 3s. 6d.

VII. CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE and PRACTICE in the SECOND CENTURY. 3s. 6d.

VIII. An EXPOSITION of VULGAR and COMMON ERRORS. Second Edition. 3s. 6d.

IX. An INTRODUCTION to VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. 3s. 6d.

X. On the PRINCIPLES of CRIMINAL LAW. 3s. 6d.

XI. CHRISTIAN SECTS in the NINETEENTH CENTURY. 3s. 6d.

XII. GENERAL PRINCIPLES of GRAMMAR. 3s. 6d.

XIII. SKETCHES of GEOLOGY. 3s. 6d.

XIV. STATE of MAN before the PROMULGATION of CHRISTIANITY. Second Edition. 3s. 6d.

XV. THOUGHTS and OPINIONS of a STATESMAN. 3s. 6d.

XVI. On the RESPONSIBILITIES of EMPLOYERS. 3s. 6d.

XVII. CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE and PRACTICE in the TWELFTH CENTURY. 3s. 6d.

XVIII. The PHILOSOPHY of RAGGED SCHOOLS. 3s. 6d.

XIX. to XXII. On the STATE of MAN subsequent to the PROMULGATION of CHRISTIANITY. Parts I. to IV. 4s. 6d. each.

London: JOHN W. PARKER & SON, West Strand.

Illustrated History of Rome.
COMPANION TO SMITH'S HISTORY OF GREECE.
Now ready, with 100 Illustrations on Wood, a New Edition, price 7s. 6d. cloth, of

A HISTORY OF ROME;
From the EARLIEST TIMES to the DEATH of COMMODUS, A.D. 192.
By DR. L. SCHMITZ,
Rector of the High School of Edinburgh; Editor of 'Niebuhr's Lectures.'
'It will undoubtedly take the place of every other text-book, in our schools and colleges.'—*American Bibliotheca Sacra*.
London: WALTON & MARELLY, 28, Upper Gower-street, and 27, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

New Volume.—Now ready.
Volume II. price 1s. 6d. in ornamental boards,
LARDNER'S
MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART:
A MISCELLANY OF
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING TRACTS
ON THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES, AND ON THEIR
APPLICATION TO THE USES OF LIFE.
Illustrated by Engravings on Wood, 12mo. 1s. 6d. per Volume.

Contents of Vol. II.
PART IV.
14. Common Things. Air.
15. Locomotion in the United States. Chap. I.
16. Cometary Influences. Chap. I.
17. Locomotion in the United States. Chap. II.
PART V.
18. Common Things. Water.
19. The Potter's Art. Chap. I.
20. Locomotion in the United States. Chap. III.
21. The Potter's Art. Chap. II.
PART VI.
22. Common Things. Fire.
23. The Potter's Art. Chap. III.
24. Cometary Influences. Ch. II.
25. The Potter's Art. Chap. IV.
26. The Potter's Art. Chap. V.
Title and Contents.
* * * The Work is continued in Weekly Numbers at 1d.; Monthly Parts at 2d.; and Quarterly Volumes at 1s. 6d.
London: WALTON & MARELLY, 28, Upper Gower-street, and 27, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

University of London.—Matriculation Examination.
Just published, 12mo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

A FIRST BOOK OF
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;
Or, an Introduction to the Study of STATICS, DYNAMICS, HYDROSTATICS, and OPTICS, with numerous Examples.
By SAMUEL NEWTH, M.A.
Fellow of University College, London.
London: WALTON & MARELLY, 28, Upper Gower-street, and 27, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Geography.—New Part.
Now ready, Part X. with a new Map of Jerusalem, price 4s. of

A DICTIONARY OF
GREEK & ROMAN GEOGRAPHY.
By VARIOUS WRITERS.
Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.
Editor of the Dictionaries of 'Greek and Roman Antiquities,' and of 'Biography and Mythology,'
With very numerous Illustrations on Wood.

* * * Volume I. (half the Work), price 1l. 16s. cloth, Recently Published.
Also,
DR. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF GREEK and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. 2nd Edition. 2s. 6d.
DR. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF GREEK and ROMAN BIOGRAPHY and MYTHOLOGY. 3 vols. 5 l. 6s.
London: WALTON & MARELLY, 28, Upper Gower-street, and 27, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

Memoir of Mrs. Herschell.
Now ready, fcap. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.
"FAR ABOVE RUBIES."
A MEMOIR of HELEN S. HERSCHELL. By her Daughter.
Edited by the Rev. RIDLEY H. HERSCHELL.
* * * The Volume also contains 'The Bystander,' a Series of Papers contributed by Mrs. Herschell to a Periodical Work.
London: WALTON & MARELLY, 28, Upper Gower-street, and 27, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

Dr. Walshe on the Lungs and Heart.
New Edition, almost re-written.
1 vol. price 12s. 6d. cloth, the Second Edition, revised and enlarged by upwards of 200 pages.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON DISEASES OF THE LUNGS,
HEART, AND AORTA;
Including the PRINCIPLES of PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.
By W. H. WALSH, M.D.
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in University College, London.
London: WALTON & MARELLY, 28, Upper Gower-street, and 27, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

T. BOSWORTH'S RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

1. **DOÑA BLANCA of NAVARRE:**
an Historical Romance. By DON FRANCISCO VILLOSLADA. 3 vols. post 8vo. 51s. 6d.
"A really excellent romance. It is equal to M. Dumas in his best mood."—*Weekly Dispatch*.
"A tale of profound interest."—*Morning Advertiser*.

2. **CAVALRY: ITS HISTORY AND TACTICS.** By CAPT. L. E. NOLAN, 10th Hussars. 2nd Edit. post 8vo. half-bound, with Illustrations, 16s. 6d.
"A well-written and well-digested book, full of interesting facts and valuable suggestions."—*Daily News*.
"From the rich fund of interesting anecdotes with which it abounds, it will attract and delight the general reader."—*Indian Mail*.

3. **CLYTIA: a Tale of the Southern States**
and other POEMS. By G. GERBARD. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

4. **THE BIBLE in THE COUNTING-HOUSE:** a Course of Lectures to Merchants. By the Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN. Edited, with an Introduction, by the Rev. ROBT. BICKERSTETH, M.A. Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s.
"An exceedingly useful and practical work."—*Rev. Dr. Cumming*.
"The powerful and eloquent language in which the exhortations are couched will doubtless add much to their intrinsic worth, and induce many to persevere who would turn aside from simpler and less attractive discourses."—*Birmingham*.

5. **THE PLEASURES, OBJECTS, and ADVANTAGES of LITERATURE.** By the Rev. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT, M.A., Author of 'Lives of the Sacred Poets,' 'Jeremy Taylor: a Biography,' &c. 3rd Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, reduced to 2s. 6d.
"An elegantly-written and agreeable book, especially well adapted for reading by snatches, when the mind is disposed to seek for diversion rather than to engage in study."—*Spectator*.

6. **THE SPECTATOR: a New Edit.,** with a Biographical and Critical Preface, and Explanatory Notes. To be completed in 4 vols. Vols. I. and II. are now ready. Price 2s. 6d. each, sewed, or 3s. cloth.

7. **THE SPECTATOR;** carefully revised, with Prefaces, Historical and Biographical, by ALEXANDER CHALMERS, M.A. A New Edition, in six handsome royal 8vo. volumes, price 5s. cloth, or well bound, calf gilt, 45s.

8. **THE FATE of CHRISTENDOM.**
By HENRY DRUMMOND. 3rd Edition, enlarged, 8vo. 1s.

9. **LETTERS FROM THE NILE.** By J. W. CLAYTON, 10th Light Dragoons. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

10. **MESMERISM PROVED TRUE** and the QUARTERLY REVIEWER in the WRONG; together with the Rationale of Table Turning and Spirit Rapping. By the Rev. CHAUNY HAKE TOWNSEND, A.M., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

11. **CHARACTERISTICS of the DUKE of WELLINGTON** apart from his Military Talents. By the Right Hon. the EARL DE GREY, K.G. 2nd Edition, enlarged, 8vo. cloth, price 6s.
"Lord de Grey's Exposition is perspicuous, varied, and copious without exuberance. It is an interesting and suggestive book."—*Spectator*.

12. **KISMET; or, the DOOM of TURKEY.**
Embodying the Impressions derived from Visits to that Country in 1827 and 1847. By CHARLES MAC FARLANE, Esq. 12mo. cloth, price 6s.

13. **CHRONICLES of CARTAPHILUS, THE WANDERING JEW.** Embodying a Period of nearly Nineteen Centuries. By DAVID HOFFMAN, Esq. Vols. I. & II. royal 8vo. cloth, price 51s. each.
"A narrative derived from, and illustrative of, ancient history, penned in a free and vigorous style, and abounding in traits which make the study of the past a positive pleasure. It is informed by a large and liberal spirit, it is endowed with good feeling and good taste, and cannot fail to make a deep impression upon the general mind."—*Observer*.

14. **THE PREDICTED DOWNFALL of the TURKISH POWER.** The Preparation for the Return of the Ten Tribes. By the late Rev. GEORGE STANLEY FABER, B.D. 2nd Edition, with Appendix and other Additions. 12mo. cloth, price 5s.

15. **A BATCH of WAR BALLADS.** By MARTIN F. TUPPER. 12mo. 6d.

Also, by the same Author,
A DOZEN BALLADS for the TIMES
about CHURCH ABUSES. 12mo. 6d.

And
A DOZEN BALLADS for the TIMES
about WHITE SLAVERY. 12mo. 6d.

16. **IS SYMBOLISM SUITED to the SPIRIT of the AGE?** By WILLIAM WHITE. 8vo. cloth, 2s.

London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street.

THE "LONDON AND COUNTY" will be found a most eligible office for transacting every description of Life and Fire Assurance business. For Prospectuses, &c., apply to 38, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. W. SWINEY, Manager. Active Agents wanted in Town and Country.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.—The Court of Directors grant **LETTERS OF CREDIT** and **BILLS** at thirty days' sight upon the Company's Bank at Adelaide. The exchange on sums above 1000 is now at a premium or charge of 3 per cent. Approved drafts on South Australia negotiated, and Bills collected. Apply at the Company's office, 54, Old Broad-street, London. **WILLIAM PURDY**, Manager. London, April 1, 1894.

LITHOGRAPHY.—Messrs. **DAY & SON**, Lithographers to the Queen, having built suitable and most extensive premises, larger and more appropriate than any other establishment in the world, are now prepared to carry out with greater perfection and despatch, and more economically, all those higher branches of Artistic Lithography for which they have so long been pre-eminent. Colour-printing, as manufactured by Colours rendered available, from the rapidity and economy with which it is produced, for every purpose of illustration, either fac-similes of pictures or book-plates; likewise to the production of pattern-books, show cards, and every description of Engineering Drawing, Plan Work, and all kinds of commercial work executed for professional persons or the trade, with a rapidity and superiority of style hitherto unobtainable. Estimates given.—17, Little-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

BOOKBINDING.—W. HOLMES, Practical Bookbinder, 101, Oxford-street, London. Books bound in Morocco, Russia, &c., half plain and elegant, on the lowest terms. Gentlemen waited upon with patterns. Estimates given for large or small Libraries.—Address, 101, Oxford-street.

ROSS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT and **LANDSCAPE LENSES.**—These Lenses give correct definition at the centre and margin of the picture, and have their usual and chemical setting field coincident.

Great Exhibition Jurors' Report, p. 274.
"Mr. Ross prepares lenses for Portraiture having the greatest intensity yet produced, for protecting the delicacy of the chemical, actinic and visual rays. The spherical aberration is also very carefully corrected, both in the central and oblique pencils." "Mr. Ross has exhibited the best Camera in the Exhibition. It is furnished with a double achromatic lens, about 3 inches in aperture. There is no stop, the field is flat, and the image very perfect up to the edge."

Catalogues sent upon application.
A. Ross, 2, Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS, DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—Instantaneous Collodion for Collodio-Iodide Silver. Solution for Iodizing Collodion. Pyrogallic, Gallic, and Glacial Acetic Acid, Bromide of Cadmium, &c., and every pure Chemical required in the practice of Photography, prepared by **WILLIAM BOLTON**, Operative and Photographic Chemist, 146, Holborn Bars. Wholesale and retail in every description of Photographic Papers, Lenses, Cameras, and Apparatus, and Importer of French and German Lenses, Cameras, Chemicals, &c. Catalogues by Post receipt of Two Postage Stamps. New Manual of the Collodion Process, 1s. 6d. by Post, 1s. 4d. Sets of Apparatus from Three Guineas.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—THE GREAT PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA MANUFACTORY.

OTTEWILL & MORGAN, 24 and 25, Charlotte-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, sole Manufacturers of **OTTEWILL'S REGISTERED DOUBLE-BODY FOLDING CAMERA.** Tripod Stands, Printing Frames, &c. The Trade supplied.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS.

OTTEWILL & MORGAN'S MANUFACTORY, 24 and 25, Charlotte-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington.—**OTTEWILL'S REGISTERED DOUBLE-BODY FOLDING CAMERA**, adapted for Landscapes or Portraits, can be had of A. Ross, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, Photographic Institution, Bond-street, and at the Manufactory as above; where every description of Cameras, Slides, and Tripods may be had.—The Trade supplied.

STEREOSCOPIES.
BLAND & LONG, 153, FLEET-STREET, OPTICIANS and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS, invite attention to their stock of **STEREOSCOPIES** of all kinds, and in various materials; also, to their New and extensive assortment of **STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES** for the same, in **DAGUERRETYPE**, on **PAPER**, and **TRANSPARENT ALBUMEN PICTURES** on **GLASS**, including Views of London, Paris, the Rhine, Windsor, &c. These Pictures, for minuteness of detail and truth in the representation of natural objects are unrivalled.

WHEATSTONE'S REFLECTING STEREOSCOPIES, adapted for the exhibition of large views. Pictures for the same in great variety.

BLAND & LONG, Opticians, 153, Fleet-street, London.
* * * Familiar Explanation of the Phenomena sent on application.

COLLODION PORTRAITS AND VIEWS.
Obtained with the greatest ease and certainty, by using **BLAND & LONG'S** preparation of the **SOLUBLE COTTON**. Certainty of uniformity of action over a lengthened period, combined with the most faithful rendering of the halftones, constitute this a most valuable agent in the hands of the Photographer.

Albumenized Paper, for printing from glass and paper negatives, giving a minuteness of detail unattainable by any other method, 5s. per quire.

Waxed and Iodized Papers of tried quality.

In process.

BLAND & LONG, Opticians and Photographical Instrument Makers, and Operative Chemist, 153, Fleet-street, London.
* * * Catalogues sent upon application.

IMPROVEMENT IN COLLODION.—J. B. HOOKIN & CO. CHEMISTS, 390, STRAND, have, by a new mode of iodizing, rendered their **COLLODION** equal, if not superior, in sensitiveness and negative producing qualities to every other hitherto published: the keeping properties and appreciation of halftone, for which their manufacture has been esteemed, are still retained.

Apparatus, Pure Chemicals, and every requirement for the Practice of Photography. Instruction in the Art.

THE COLLODION POSITIVE PAPER PROCESS, by J. B. HOOKIN. Price 1s. 6d. by post, 1s. 8d.

XILO-IOIDE OF SILVER, exclusively used at all the Photographic Establishments.—The superiority of this preparation is now universally acknowledged. Testimonials from the best Photographers and principal scientific men of the day, warrant the assertion that hitherto no preparation has been discovered which produces uniformly such perfect pictures, combined with the greatest rapidity of action. In all cases where a quantity is required, the two solutions may be had at Wholesale price in separate Bottles, in which it may be kept for years, and exported to any climate. Full instructions for use.

CARTRIDGE.—Each Bottle is stamped with a Red Label bearing my name, **RICHARD W. THOMAS**, Chemist, 10, Pall Mall, to counterfeits which is falsity.

CYANOGEN SOAP, for REMOVING all kinds of PHOTOGRAPHIC STAINS. The genuine is made only by the inventor, and is secured with a red label bearing this signature and address, **RICHARD W. THOMAS**, CHEMIST, 10, PALL MALL, Manufacturer of pure Photographic Chemicals; and may be procured of all respectable Chemists, in Pots, at 1s. 2s., and 3s. 6d. each, through Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Messrs. Barclay & Co. 52, Farringdon-street, Wholesale Agents.

THE SIGHT PRESERVED BY THE USE OF SPECTACLES, adapted to suit every variety of vision, by means of **SNEE'S OPTOMETER**, which effectually prevents INJURY to the EYES from the selection of improper Glasses, and is extensively employed by **BLAND & LONG**, Opticians, 153, Fleet-street, London.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DISCOVERY in ARTIFICIAL TEETH, cast without wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any other ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation in mutilation. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.

52, FLEET-STREET.—At home from Ten till Five.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—Newly-invented and Patented application of Chemically-prepared White India-rubber to the Connection of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates. By **MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY**, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, sole INVENTOR and PATENTEE.—A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation of the most absolute perfection and success, of **CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE INDIA-RUBBER** as a lining to the ordinary gold or bronze frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of action is supplied; nature's action is perfectly imitated; the work is fitted with the most unerring accuracy, is secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared **WHITE INDIA-RUBBER**, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with perfect safety be imbued and retained in the mould, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only from **MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY**, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 25, Gray-street, Bath; 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FLOWERING PLANTS.—A variety of **FLOWERING PLANTS** for decorating conservatories and drawing-rooms; also a large stock of Bedding-plant, and the best sorts of **CHRYSANTHEMUMS**, are now ready for sending out by **CHANDLER & SONS**, Nursery and Seedsmen, Wandsworth-road, Surrey.

FLOWER-POTS AND GARDEN SEATS.—**JOHN MORTLOCK**, 230, Oxford-street, respectfully announces that he has a very large assortment of the above articles supplied by nature, and is ready to undertake the execution of any description of useful **CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE**, at the lowest possible price, for Cash.—230, Oxford-street, near Hyde Park.

FLOWERS.—BROWN'S PATENT FUMIGATOR, the most effective instrument for smoking plants with tobacco to destroy the green fly. Price 10s. and upwards. Trade supplied by Messrs. B. L. BAKER & GROOM, London; and may be had of any ironmonger.

OSLERS' TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERS, LUSTERS, &c. 44, Oxford-street, London, conducted in connection with their Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. Richly cut and engraved Decanters in great variety, Wine Glasses, Water Jugs, Goblets, and all kinds of Table Glass at exceedingly moderate prices. Crystal glass Chandeliers, of new and elegant designs, for Gas or Candles. A large stock of Foreign Ornamental Glass always on hand. Furnishing orders executed with despatch.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOLD CHAINS.—**WATHERSTON & BROGDEN** beg to announce that they have TAKEN SPACE in the **CRYSTAL PALACE**, with the view of giving universal publicity to the principle of **SELLING GOLD** by weight, and to the fact that the same is sold by the ounce, and yet tested its value, the following examples will be found useful, showing the relative prices paid for LABOUR in the purchase of a genuine, and of a spurious **GOLD CHAIN**.

Genuine Gold Chain.	Electro-Gilt or Polished Zinc-Gold Chain.
Assumed cost of gold chain, of equal weight £10 00	Assumed cost of gold chain, of equal weight 10 00
Intrinsic value, 10 00	Intrinsic value, 10 00
Gold is of 15 parts 5 00	Gold is of 7 parts 3 00
Left for labour and profit £3 00	Left for labour and profit £6 10 0
Difference, 11s. per cent.	

WATHERSTON & BROGDEN, Goldsmiths, Crystal Palace, Central Transept, No. 23, Gallery of Precious Metals.—Manufactory, No. 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.—Established A.D. 1798.

CARRIAGES of the lightest Construction, best build and finish, at reduced prices.—For SALE, or to be let on Job, a large assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, comprising single and double-seater Broughams, Clareses, Steep-piece Barouches, Phaetons, &c.—**PEAKE'S** old-established Carriage Factory, 5, Lisle, or 11, Princess-street, Leicester-square.

DENT, 61, STRAND, and 33 and 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, by appointment, to the Queen and Prince Albert, and Successor to the late E. J. Dent in all his patent rights and business at the above Shops, and at the Clock and Compass Factory, at Somerset Wharf, Maker of Chronometers, Watches, Astronomical, Turret, and other Clocks, Diploides, and Patent Silver Compasses, used on board the "Yacht 'Lady' Gold Watches, 9 guineas; Gentlemen's, 10 guineas. Strong Silver Lever Watches, 4s. 10s.

FINE-ART MANUFACTURE.—**ELKINGTON & Co.** respectfully solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, Artists, and others interested in the advancement of British Art-Manufacture, to their increasing Collections of Statuettes, Vases, &c. published exclusively by them in Bronze, Silver, and Gold, from the Antique and select Works of Modern Artists. Also to their Artistic and Decorative Plate, calculated for the Table, Sideboard, Library, Boudoir, &c. These productions were honoured at the late Great Exhibition by an award of the "Council Medal," and may be obtained at either of the Establishments.

92, REGENT-STREET, 42, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON. NEW HALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

CARL & CO'S CREAMING HOOP CHAMPAGNE.—Price 10s. per dozen.—Bottles and Hampers 4s. per dozen, or returned.—An invigorating tonic and refreshing dinner beverage.—A luxury to the robust, and invaluable to the debilitated.—Address: 10, Abchurch-lane, London. LONDON.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

MALT TAX, addition of 50 per cent.—**Bass & Co.** take the liberty of announcing that they have now on hand, in cask and bottle, an ample SUPPLY of **BASS'S PALE ALE**, with all its accustomed beauty of flavour and delicacy of colour, and without any advance in price.—38, St. James's-street, London.

ALLSOPP'S PALE or BITTER ALE.—Messrs. **ALLSOPP & SONS** beg to inform the TRADE, that they are now registering orders for the March Brewings of their **PALE ALE** and **BITTER ALE** at the BREWERY, Burton-on-Trent; and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments:—

LONDON, at 61, King William-street, City; LIVERPOOL, at Cook-street; BIRMINGHAM, at 15, Cannon-street; DUDLEY, at the Bury Tree; GLASGOW, at 118, St. Vincent-street; DUBLIN, at 1, Cranmore-quay; BIRMINGHAM, at Market Hall; SOUTH WALES, at 13, King-street, Bristol.

Messrs. **ALLSOPP & SONS** take the opportunity of announcing to PRIVATE FAMILIES that their ALES, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in DRUGGIST and BOTTLES GENUINE from all the most REPUTABLE LICENSED VITICULTURERS, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially selected for the purpose.

When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP & SONS" written across it.

THE EMPRESS OF CHINA'S TEA, recommended by the Faculty for its purity; by the Nobility and Gentry for its choice quality (which is always the same); and by the Trade for its general superiority and moderate price.—**MOORE & CO.** 10, LITTLE-TRINITY-STREET, London. Price reduced to 4s. 4d. per lb. Sold by their Agents throughout the kingdom. Agents wanted (Tea Dealers only) where none are appointed.

DUTY OFF TEA.—The prices of all our TEAS again REDUCED 4d. per pound.

Strong Congon Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s., former prices 2s. 2s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. Rich Souchong Tea, 2s. 3d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 5d., former prices 2s. 3d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 5d. Best Assam Pekoe Souchong Tea, 4s. 6d., former prices 4s. 6d. Prime Gunpowder Tea, 2s. 6d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 8d., 4s. 10d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 5s. 8d., 5s. 10d., 6s., 6s. 2d., 6s. 4d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 8d., 6s. 10d., 7s., 7s. 2d., 7s. 4d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 8d., 7s. 10d., 8s., 8s. 2d., 8s. 4d., 8s. 6d., 8s. 8d., 8s. 10d., 9s., 9s. 2d., 9s. 4d., 9s. 6d., 9s. 8d., 9s. 10d., 10s., 10s. 2d., 10s. 4d., 10s. 6d., 10s. 8d., 10s. 10d., 11s., 11s. 2d., 11s. 4d., 11s. 6d., 11s. 8d., 11s. 10d., 12s., 12s. 2d., 12s. 4d., 12s. 6d., 12s. 8d., 12s. 10d., 13s., 13s. 2d., 13s. 4d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 8d., 13s. 10d., 14s., 14s. 2d., 14s. 4d., 14s. 6d., 14s. 8d., 14s. 10d., 15s., 15s. 2d., 15s. 4d., 15s. 6d., 15s. 8d., 15s. 10d., 16s., 16s. 2d., 16s. 4d., 16s. 6d., 16s. 8d., 16s. 10d., 17s., 17s. 2d., 17s. 4d., 17s. 6d., 17s. 8d., 17s. 10d., 18s., 18s. 2d., 18s. 4d., 18s. 6d., 18s. 8d., 18s. 10d., 19s., 19s. 2d., 19s. 4d., 19s. 6d., 19s. 8d., 19s. 10d., 20s., 20s. 2d., 20s. 4d., 20s. 6d., 20s. 8d., 20s. 10d., 21s., 21s. 2d., 21s. 4d., 21s. 6d., 21s. 8d., 21s. 10d., 22s., 22s. 2d., 22s. 4d., 22s. 6d., 22s. 8d., 22s. 10d., 23s., 23s. 2d., 23s. 4d., 23s. 6d., 23s. 8d., 23s. 10d., 24s., 24s. 2d., 24s. 4d., 24s. 6d., 24s. 8d., 24s. 10d., 25s., 25s. 2d., 25s. 4d., 25s. 6d., 25s. 8d., 25s. 10d., 26s., 26s. 2d., 26s. 4d., 26s. 6d., 26s. 8d., 26s. 10d., 27s., 27s. 2d., 27s. 4d., 27s. 6d., 27s. 8d., 27s. 10d., 28s., 28s. 2d., 28s. 4d., 28s. 6d., 28s. 8d., 28s. 10d., 29s., 29s. 2d., 29s. 4d., 29s. 6d., 29s. 8d., 29s. 10d., 30s., 30s. 2d., 30s. 4d., 30s. 6d., 30s. 8d., 30s. 10d., 31s., 31s. 2d., 31s. 4d., 31s. 6d., 31s. 8d., 31s. 10d., 32s., 32s. 2d., 32s. 4d., 32s. 6d., 32s. 8d., 32s. 10d., 33s., 33s. 2d., 33s. 4d., 33s. 6d., 33s. 8d., 33s. 10d., 34s., 34s. 2d., 34s. 4d., 34s. 6d., 34s. 8d., 34s. 10d., 35s., 35s. 2d., 35s. 4d., 35s. 6d., 35s. 8d., 35s. 10d., 36s., 36s. 2d., 36s. 4d., 36s. 6d., 36s. 8d., 36s. 10d., 37s., 37s. 2d., 37s. 4d., 37s. 6d., 37s. 8d., 37s. 10d., 38s., 38s. 2d., 38s. 4d., 38s. 6d., 38s. 8d., 38s. 10d., 39s., 39s. 2d., 39s. 4d., 39s. 6d., 39s. 8d., 39s. 10d., 40s., 40s. 2d., 40s. 4d., 40s. 6d., 40s. 8d., 40s. 10d., 41s., 41s. 2d., 41s. 4d., 41s. 6d., 41s. 8d., 41s. 10d., 42s., 42s. 2d., 42s. 4d., 42s. 6d., 42s. 8d., 42s. 10d., 43s., 43s. 2d., 43s. 4d., 43s. 6d., 43s. 8d., 43s. 10d., 44s., 44s. 2d., 44s. 4d., 44s. 6d., 44s. 8d., 44s. 10d., 45s., 45s. 2d., 45s. 4d., 45s. 6d., 45s. 8d., 45s. 10d., 46s., 46s. 2d., 46s. 4d., 46s. 6d., 46s. 8d., 46s. 10d., 47s., 47s. 2d., 47s. 4d., 47s. 6d., 47s. 8d., 47s. 10d., 48s., 48s. 2d., 48s. 4d., 48s. 6d., 48s. 8d., 48s. 10d., 49s., 49s. 2d., 49s. 4d., 49s. 6d., 49s. 8d., 49s. 10d., 50s., 50s. 2d., 50s. 4d., 50s. 6d., 50s. 8d., 50s. 10d., 51s., 51s. 2d., 51s. 4d., 51s. 6d., 51s. 8d., 51s. 10d., 52s., 52s. 2d., 52s. 4d., 52s. 6d., 52s. 8d., 52s. 10d., 53s., 53s. 2d., 53s. 4d., 53s. 6d., 53s. 8d., 53s. 10d., 54s., 54s. 2d., 54s. 4d., 54s. 6d., 54s. 8d., 54s. 10d., 55s., 55s. 2d., 55s. 4d., 55s. 6d., 55s. 8d., 55s. 10d., 56s., 56s. 2d., 56s. 4d., 56s. 6d., 56s. 8d., 56s. 10d., 57s., 57s. 2d., 57s. 4d., 57s. 6d., 57s. 8d., 57s. 10d., 58s., 58s. 2d., 58s. 4d., 58s. 6d., 58s. 8d., 58s. 10d., 59s., 59s. 2d., 59s. 4d., 59s. 6d., 59s. 8d., 59s. 10d., 60s., 60s. 2d., 60s. 4d., 60s. 6d., 60s. 8d., 60s. 10d., 61s., 61s. 2d., 61s. 4d., 61s. 6d., 61s. 8d., 61s. 10d., 62s., 62s. 2d., 62s. 4d., 62s. 6d., 62s. 8d., 62s. 10d., 63s., 63s. 2d., 63s. 4d., 63s. 6d., 63s. 8d., 63s. 10d., 64s., 64s. 2d., 64s. 4d., 64s. 6d., 64s. 8d., 64s. 10d., 65s., 65s. 2d., 65s. 4d., 65s. 6d., 65s. 8d., 65s. 10d., 66s., 66s. 2d., 66s. 4d., 66s. 6d., 66s. 8d., 66s. 10d., 67s., 67s. 2d., 67s. 4d., 67s. 6d., 67s. 8d., 67s. 10d., 68s., 68s. 2d., 68s. 4d., 68s. 6d., 68s. 8d., 68s. 10d., 69s., 69s. 2d., 69s. 4d., 69s. 6d., 69s. 8d., 69s. 10d., 70s., 70s. 2d., 70s. 4d., 70s. 6d., 70s. 8d., 70s. 10d., 71s., 71s. 2d., 71s. 4d., 71s. 6d., 71s. 8d., 71s. 10d., 72s., 72s. 2d., 72s. 4d., 72s. 6d., 72s. 8d., 72s. 10d., 73s., 73s. 2d., 73s. 4d., 73s. 6d., 73s. 8d., 73s. 10d., 74s., 74s. 2d., 74s. 4d., 74s. 6d., 74s. 8d., 74s. 10d., 75s., 75s. 2d., 75s. 4d., 75s. 6d., 75s. 8d., 75s. 10d., 76s., 76s. 2d., 76s. 4d., 76s. 6d., 76s. 8d., 76s. 10d., 77s., 77s. 2d., 77s. 4d., 77s. 6d., 77s. 8d., 77s. 10d., 78s., 78s. 2d., 78s. 4d., 78s. 6d., 78s. 8d., 78s. 10d., 79s., 79s. 2d., 79s. 4d., 79s. 6d., 79s. 8d., 79s. 10d., 80s., 80s. 2d., 80s. 4d., 80s. 6d., 80s. 8d., 80s. 10d., 81s., 81s. 2d., 81s. 4d., 81s. 6d., 81s. 8d., 81s. 10d., 82s., 82s. 2d., 82s. 4d., 82s. 6d., 82s. 8d., 82s. 10d., 83s., 83s. 2d., 83s. 4d., 83s. 6d., 83s. 8d., 83s. 10d., 84s., 84s. 2d., 84s. 4d., 84s. 6d., 84s. 8d., 84s. 10d., 85s., 85s. 2d., 85s. 4d., 85s. 6d., 85s. 8d., 85s. 10d., 86s., 86s. 2d., 86s. 4d., 86s. 6d., 86s. 8d., 86s. 10d., 87s., 87s. 2d., 87s. 4d., 87s. 6d., 87s. 8d., 87s. 10d., 88s., 88s. 2d., 88s. 4d., 88s. 6d., 88s. 8d., 88s. 10d., 89s., 89s. 2d., 89s. 4d., 89s. 6d., 89s. 8d., 89s. 10d., 90s., 90s. 2d., 90s. 4d., 90s. 6d., 90s. 8d., 90s. 10d., 91s., 91s. 2d., 91s. 4d., 91s. 6d., 91s. 8d., 91s. 10d., 92s., 92s. 2d., 92s. 4d., 92s. 6d., 92s. 8d., 92s. 10d., 93s., 93s. 2d., 93s. 4d., 93s. 6d., 93s. 8d., 93s. 10d., 94s., 94s. 2d., 94s. 4d., 94s. 6d., 94s. 8d., 94s. 10d., 95s., 95s. 2d., 95s. 4d., 95s. 6d., 95s. 8d., 95s. 10d., 96s., 96s. 2d., 96s. 4d., 96s. 6d., 96s. 8d., 96s. 10d., 97s., 97s. 2d., 97s. 4d., 97s. 6d., 97s. 8d., 97s. 10d., 98s., 98s. 2d., 98s. 4d., 98s. 6d., 98s. 8d., 98s. 10d., 99s., 99s. 2d., 99s. 4d., 99s. 6d., 99s. 8d., 99s. 10d., 100s., 100s. 2d., 100s. 4d., 100s. 6d., 100s. 8d., 100s. 10d., 101s., 101s. 2d., 101s. 4d., 101s. 6d., 101s. 8d., 101s. 10d., 102s., 102s. 2d., 102s. 4d., 102s. 6d., 102s. 8d., 102s. 10d., 103s., 103s. 2d., 103s. 4d., 103s. 6d., 103s. 8d., 103s. 10d., 104s., 104s. 2d., 104s. 4d., 104s. 6d., 104s. 8d., 104s. 10d., 105s., 105s. 2d., 105s. 4d., 105s. 6d., 105s. 8d., 105s. 10d., 106s., 106s. 2d., 106s. 4d., 106s. 6d., 106s. 8d., 106s. 10d., 107s., 107s. 2d., 107s. 4d., 107s. 6d., 107s. 8d., 107s. 10d., 108s., 108s. 2d., 108s. 4d., 108s. 6d., 108s. 8d., 108s. 10d., 109s., 109s. 2d., 109s. 4d., 109s. 6d., 109s. 8d., 109s. 10d., 110s., 110s. 2d., 110s. 4d., 110s. 6d., 110s. 8d., 110s. 10d., 111s., 111s. 2d., 111s. 4d., 111s. 6d., 111s. 8d., 111s. 10d., 112s., 112s. 2d., 112s. 4d., 112s. 6d., 112s. 8d., 112s. 10d., 113s., 113s. 2d., 113s. 4d., 113s. 6d., 113s. 8d., 113s. 10d., 114s., 114s. 2d., 114s. 4d., 114s. 6d., 114s. 8d., 114s. 10d., 115

MACMILLAN & CO., CAMBRIDGE,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED AND ARE PREPARING TO PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING BOOKS.

LECTURES on the ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY of the FIRST and SECOND CENTURIES. By FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, M.A. Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d. [Just ready.]

By the same Author,

1. THE PROPHETS and KINGS of the OLD TESTAMENT. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

"A volume that will take rank with the best of its class, and that will worthily occupy a place side by side with the sermons of Butler and Horsley."—*British Banner*.

2. THEOLOGICAL ESSAYS.

Second Edition, with a New Preface and other Additions. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

"They are valuable as a complete exposition of his views of Christianity—the views of a man who is powerfully influencing his generation, and who profoundly believes in revealed religion as a series of facts disclosing God's plan for educating and restoring the human race."—*Spectator*.

3. LETTER to Dr. JELF. Fifth Thousand. 1s.

4. ESSAY on ETERNAL LIFE and DEATH. 1s. 6d.

5. LAW'S REMARKS on the FABLE of the BEES, with an Introduction of 80 pages by F. D. MAURICE, M.A. Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

This Introduction discusses the Religious, Political, Social, and Ethical Theories of our day, and shows the special worth of Law's method, and how far it is applicable to our circumstances.

VILLAGE SERMONS. By the Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D. Bishop of Natal. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

"Have a freshness, simplicity, and earnestness which we would fain see more general." *English Churchman*.

"We rejoice that such a man, with the robust faith, fine feeling, and deep purpose displayed in this small volume, is the missionary bishop of a new and important colony." *Nonconformist*.

The NEW TESTAMENT CANON during the FIRST FOUR CENTURIES. By BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master in Harrow School. [In the Press.]

* * * This is part of a Series of Theological Manuals now in progress.

Preparing for publication, to be completed in about Five Parts, price 5s. each, forming 1 vol. 8vo. of about 500 pages, with nearly 1,000 illustrations in the Text, drawn and engraved by the Author,

A MANUAL of the GENERA of BRITISH FOSSILS. Comprising Systematic Descriptions of all the Classes, Orders, Families, and Genera of Fossil Animals found in the Strata of the British Isles; with Figures of all the Generic Types. By FREDERICK MCCOY, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Queen's College, Belfast.

By the same Author, preparing for publication, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. with numerous illustrations,

AN ELEMENTARY INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of PALEONTOLOGY. With numerous Figures illustrative of Structural Details.

This little work is intended to supply all that elementary information on the Structure of Fossil Animals, with references to the most nearly allied existing types, illustrated explanation of technical terms, &c., which the beginner may require, but which would be out of place in the author's systematic volume on the Genera.

CONTRIBUTIONS to BRITISH PALEONTOLOGY; or, First Descriptions of several hundred Fossil Radiata, Articulate, Mollusca, and Pisces, from the Tertiary, Cretaceous, Oolitic, and Palaeozoic Strata of Great Britain. With numerous Woodcuts. By Prof. MCCOY, F.G.S. Hon.F.C.P.S. [Nearly ready.]

* * * This forms a complete Series of the Author's Papers from the 'Annals of Natural History.'

THE RESTORATION of BELIEF.

Crown 8vo. sewed, 2s. 6d. each Part.

Contents.

Part I. Christianity in relation to its Ancient and Modern Antagonists.

Part II. On the Supernatural Element contained in the Epistles and its bearing on the argument.

Part III. The Miracles of the Gospels considered in their relation to the principal features of the Christian Scheme. (Which completes the Work.) [Nearly ready.]

"Calm and invincible logic."—*North British Review*, Nov. 1852.

THUCYDIDES. Book VI. From the Text of Bekker. With Notes, chiefly Grammatical and Explanatory. By the Rev. PERCIVAL FROST, Jun. M.A. late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. With a Map of Syracuse. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

ALEXANDRIA and her SCHOOLS.

Being Four Lectures delivered in the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, by the Rev. C. KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley, Author of 'Phaethon,' &c. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. [Just ready.]

By the same Author,

PHAETHON; or, Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers.

Second Edition. Crown 8vo. boards, 2s.

"The Dialogue of Phaethon has striking beauties viewed apart from its expressed reference to this modern form of heresy; and its suggestions may meet half way many a latent doubt, and, like a light breeze, lift from the soul clouds that are gathering heavily, and threatening to settle down in wintry gloom on the summer of many a fair and promising young life."—*Spectator*.

"We cordially welcome Mr. Kingsley into the field of discussion on which he has here entered. It is one in which he is capable beyond most of doing the State some service." *British Quarterly*.

A HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH during the MIDDLE AGES. By the Rev. CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A. Fellow of St. Catherine's Hall, and late Cambridge Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; Author of 'A History of the XXXIX Articles.' With Four Maps, constructed for this Work by A. KEITH JOHNSTON, Esq. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

"Mr. Hardwick is to be congratulated on the successful achievement of a difficult task." *Christian Remembrancer*.

"We should be satisfied in this respect with conciseness and intelligibility; but while this book has both, it is also elegant, highly finished, and highly interesting." *Nonconformist*.

* * * This is part of a Series of Theological Manuals now in progress.

SERMONS, DOCTRINAL and PRACTICAL.

By the Rev. WILLIAM ARCHER BUTLER, M.A. late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin. Edited, with a Memoir of the Author's Life, by the Rev. THOMAS WOODWARD, M.A. Vicar of Mullingar. With Portrait. Second Edition. 8vo. cloth lettered, 12s.

"These Sermons present a richer combination of the qualities for sermons of the first class than we have met with in any living writer... discrimination and earnestness, beauty and power, a truly philosophical spirit. They are models of their kind."—*British Quarterly*.

"A burning and shining light."—*Bishop of Exeter*.

LECTURES on the HISTORY of PHILOSOPHY.

From the Earliest Times till the Neoplatonists. By the Rev. W. ARCHER BUTLER, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin. Edited, from the Author's Manuscripts, by W. H. THOMSON, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. 2 vols. 8vo. [Preparing.]

The GENEALOGIES of OUR LORD and SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST, as contained in the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke, reconciled with each other and with the Genealogy of the House of David, from Adam to the close of the Canon of the Old Testament, and shown to be in harmony with the Chronology of the Times. By LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, M.A. Rector of Ickworth with Horringer. 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

"Lord Hervey is entitled to the praise of having opened up new views of his subject, and having treated it with a learned painstaking not often exceeded."—*Nonconformist*.

"Lord Hervey has grappled vigorously with the difficulties of the subject, and produced a very useful book."—*Journal of Sacred Literature*.

"The production of a thorough scholar."—*British Quarterly*.

"An addition of mark to our Biblical Criticism."—*Guardian*.

A HISTORY of the BOOK of COMMON PRAYER

with a Rationale of its Offices. By the Rev. FRANCIS PROCTER, M.A. late Fellow of St. Catharine Hall, and Vicar of Wotton, Norfolk. Crown 8vo. [In the Press.]

* * * This is part of a Series of Theological Manuals now in progress.

EXERCITATIONES IAMBICÆ; or, Progressive Exercises in Greek Iambic Verse. To which are prefixed, the Rules of Greek Prosody, with copious Notes and Illustrations of the Exercises. By E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D. Master of the Cheltenham Grammar School. 2nd Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. 3s. 6d. [Just ready.]

Mr. BARNARD SMITH'S ARITHMETIC and ALGEBRA.

BRA. With numerous systematically arranged Examples. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

"A most useful publication. The rules are stated with great clearness: the examples are well selected, and worked out with just sufficient detail, without being encumbered with too minute explanations; and there prevails throughout that just proportion between theory and practice which is the crowning excellence of an elementary work." *Rev. Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely*.

A SUPPLEMENT to Mr. BARNARD SMITH'S ARITHMETIC and ALGEBRA: containing Answers to the Questions in the Cambridge Examination Papers given in Appendix I, and also many additional Examples, with Answers. Crown 8vo. sewed, 1s.

[Just ready.]

CAMBRIDGE: MACMILLAN & CO. LONDON: GEORGE BELL, 186, FLEET-STREET.

Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his printing-office No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 14, Wellington-street North, in the said county, Publisher, at No. 14 in Wellington-street aforesaid; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors—Agents for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Brindley, Edinburgh;—for Ireland, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, June 10, 1854.